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NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, 21 *Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office 21 Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *the usual* SERVICE *and* LECTURE *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

Our Subscribers will, of course, allow us time to procure the journals published at the other presidencies, before they will expect us to exhibit to them the "Spirit of the Indian Press." We shall provide ourselves with the best journals without delay, and after a short time, there will be no deficiency in that important department of our journal.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.—The English Mail of the 7th March arrived in Bombay, by the Hon'ble Company's Steam Packet *Acbar*, about 8 o'clock on Friday morning, the 4th inst.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—On Friday night the 28th Feb. explanations were made in both Houses of Parliament regarding the attempts and failures of the various parties called on to undertake the task of forming a Government. From these explanations it appears that after Lord John Russell's sudden resignation of the seals of office on Saturday the 22d Feb. Lord Stanley was invited by her Majesty to accept the onerous charge, as being the leader of the strongest party in the Legislature. Constituted, however, as the present House of Commons is with a large majority of free-traders, with his own recent declarations in favour of relief, if not protection, for native agriculture, the noble Lord deemed it the wiser part to decline the dangerous honour until it was made manifest that he alone could surmount the crisis. For this reason he advised the Queen to try a combination of Whigs and Peelites, as the only other administratively-capable parties, or a reconstruction of the Whig cabinet. Failing these, he pledged himself to attempt the formation of a "Protectionist" (he adheres to the term) cabinet. Sunday and Monday were passed by Lord John Russell in endeavouring to prevail on Sir James Graham and the Earl of Aberdeen to co-operate with him in the construction of a Government, but both refused to enter into a Ministry with the ex-premier, on the sole ground that he was pledged to some measure of a penal nature against the Papal aggression, and that they objected *in toto* to any legislation whatever on that subject. The restoration of an exclusively Whig cabinet seemed then an utter impossibility after the proceedings of the present session, and therefore on Tuesday morning Lord John Russell announced to her Majesty that the conditions on which Lord Stanley was willing to accept office had been fulfilled,—every other combination had been tried, and there now remained only the Protectionist party. And so on Tuesday morning Lord Stanley was called on to form a ministry. On quitting the presence of the Queen, he summoned to his aid Sir James Graham and the Earl of Aberdeen; rebuffed in this quarter, on Wednesday, Gladstone and Viscount Canning were besought to lend their names; but no member of the Peel party would have anything to do with men who had found no term of vituperation strong enough for their great leader. On Thursday, therefore, Lord Stanley returned into her Majesty's hand the power with which she had entrusted him, and the country was once more *en pleine crise*.

On the evening of that day, a non-official communication took place between the Palace and Sir James Graham for the purpose of ascertaining whether that right hon. Baronet was in a position to undertake the formation of an *ad interim* or transition Ministry, and for three or four hours an active correspondence was going on between the leaders and members of the small but compact Peelite party. Eventually, however, it was resolved that "the pear was not ripe," and the honour was declined. Lord John Russell also declared to her Majesty that, whatever turn events might ultimately take, he would not at that moment resume his already unsuccessful efforts, and in this his colleagues expressed their concurrence. On Friday morning the Duke of Wellington was sent for to the Palace—not to form an Administration, but to give his advice in this critical juncture, and the Marquis of Lansdowne was soon after likewise summoned to advise his Royal mistress in such an unprecedented and delicate state of things.

RETURN OF LORD JOHN TO POWER.—The unusual and anomalous termination of the ministerial crisis was announced by Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Lansdowne on Monday night the 3rd ultimo, to their respective Houses, that, after the failure of three successive schemes for constructing a new Administration, her Majesty had been pleased to call on her late Ministers to resume their places and endeavour to carry on the Government of the country. This, we think, is not only the *best* thing that could be done, but it is plainly the *only* course which was open. All parties had a trial, and each had failed.

Thus, says our Glasgow namesake, after fruitlessly travelling through almost every sign in the political zodiac, we have once more reached that part of the circle from which we lately started, and again find Whig influence in the ascendant. This must, therefore, be regarded as the final decision of the nation—a decision which replaces Lord John Russell as the sun of our Parliamentary system, after the parhelion corruscations of Lord Stanley had disappeared in the fog-bank of Protection.

One of the leading and most influential journals says:—

"This intelligence, we believe, will be satisfactory, in the main to the country, first, because it puts an end to an anomalous state of things, injurious to public business, and not unattended with danger; and second, because Lord John Russell, of all our public men, possesses most the confidence of the country, or, perhaps we ought to say, is less distrusted than any other. His good qualities are his own,—his evil ones are to a great degree those of his party. Among the former we may enumerate his Parliamentary experience and capacity,—his knowledge of the Constitution of his country, and warm wishes for its liberties,—his tact as a debater,—and his sympathy with the nation in the great question that now engrosses it. Among his political vices, which, as we have indicated, he shares with the modern Whigs, and may be said to inherit from them, we may reckon his incapacity to devise large measures, or rather, his lack of nerve to propound and act upon such, and his love

of an expediency policy. But in the present degeneracy of public men he is the best leader the country can find, and so it is thankful that a worse is not at the helm.

Whether his Lordship is willing to learn, we know not; but there is no mistaking the lesson which has been read to him. His strength lies, not in modifying his bill, but in making it yet stronger,—not in making concessions to the party which drove him from power, but in embodying still more completely in his legislation the wishes of those who restored him to it, and who alone can maintain him in his seat. If he attempt any miserable patchwork, he will inevitably fail. He will alienate his supporters, without conciliating his enemies. He occupies at this moment a proud position, such as no statesman in our day has occupied. Would that he knew it!"

What course Lord John now means to pursue has not been sufficiently matured, or at all events has not been publicly announced. On Monday, after announcing the return to office of the late Cabinet and the intervening steps which led to it, he proposed an adjournment of the House till Friday the 7th ultimo, when he would be prepared to divulge the new policy of the Ministry. He, at the same time, proposed to proceed on that day with the Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and that it should take precedence of all other business. At a meeting of about 200 of his usual supporters, held on Tuesday afternoon, Lord John strongly urged union and forbearance. He pressed the necessity of a steady and uncompromising adherence to those great principles of Free Trade, which formed the distinguishing features of the modern policy of the country. He stated his determination to proceed with the Papal Aggression Bill under a modified form, and the previous resolution of the Cabinet to postpone any measure for the extension of the Franchise until next session. He was not prepared at that time to state the intentions of the Ministry with regard to the Budget.

We conclude our notice of this subject by again quoting our Scottish namesake:—

The eleven days' crisis, during which the country may be said to have been without a responsible Government, show that self-government is making progress in proportion as political partisanship is declining. Whilst our leading statesmen have been at their wit's-end in endeavouring to arrange an Administration, and one after another has retired baffled and disappointed from the task, the wheels of industry have been revolving as if no crisis in public affairs had occurred, and the busy masses of our population have pursued their wonted avocations without distraction or apprehension, although neither apathetic nor unintelligent as to the progress of the attempts to re-construct a Government, as the urgent demand for information, and the incessant operation of the means of providing it, abundantly show. We point to this confidence in our institutions, and in the certainty that no accidental disturbance in the administration of our affairs will permanently impede the working of our admirable system of Government, as a striking proof of the inestimable value and practical importance of the fundamental principle of our constitution—namely, its Protestantism. In no other country in Europe could a similar state of affairs have obtained for half the time, without convulsing the nation from the centre to the circumference. In Great Britain the poorest man has not lost a day's wages by a Ministerial crisis unexampled in modern times for its difficulty and duration.

Marriage Affinity Bill.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday the 25th February, the Marriage Act was thrown out, on its second reading, by a majority of more than three to one. The Earl of St. Germans, who moved the second reading attempted to invalidate the fact of these marriages being forbidden under the Mosaic dispensation, and stated that as there had been no prohibition of them by our Saviour or the Apostles we might assume that they were permitted by him. This line of argument was triumphantly refuted by the Bishop of Exeter, who said that there were many passages of the New Testament in strong reprehension of such marriages, and pointed in particular to the sixth chap. of St. Mark, where John the Baptist expressly condemns the marriage with a brother's wife, and of course the analogous one with a sister's husband. One of the most extensively used arguments of the advocates of this measure, has been the introduction of similar measures in foreign countries; but the result of the alteration of the law of marriage in France in 1792, was such an increase of immorality that Napoleon, on coming to power, restored the old law, which kept in force till 1832. Altogether the tone of the discussion and the overwhelming majority against the bill preclude the idea that we shall ever witness the success of any fresh attempt. Let us hope that the fact of the bill having been once and decisively rejected, and that too by such a large majority as to take away all hope of its ever being passed into a law, will at length put an end to the agitation which has so long been continued on the subject.

We must leave continental affairs till our next issue.

Protestant Persecutions.—Our readers, who have of late heard so much about Papal Aggression, perhaps will not object if we now treat them to a Lecture on Protestant Persecution. And to begin at the beginning, we must observe that in this world of passion and prejudice, bigotry and selfishness men are constantly running to extremes, and eschewing with all their might the golden mean. The reason of which again is, that to ensure notoriety one must adopt extreme opinions. In the political world to obtain distinction a man must become ar, *ultra*. It matters not whether an ultra Tory or an ultra Liberal an ultra he must be, or pass unnoticed among the crowd. It is too much the same in the religious world; there too, extreme opinions are too generally necessary to ensure celebrity. We have reason for thankfulness to the source of all goodness that a meek, yet unbending Protestantism, seeking to manifest itself in a holy life, and by unwearied efforts to do good to others, is not now so uncommon a thing as to ensure notoriety. Distinction therefore must be sought, either by that false zeal which thinks it does God service in sternly and bitterly opposing the maintainers of error, or by that spurious liberality which surrenders every strong hold of the faith, to avoid incurring the displeasure of the opponents of the Truth.

Strange indeed! that the Government of Great Britain should be rendered impossible by an attempt to stop the encroachments of papal agents! yet such in reality is the fact. The Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill is the real cause of the Ministerial crisis. Introduced with the almost unanimous consent of the House, Lord John Russell came to understand that it would meet with an almost unanimous opposition, hence his resignation. Had he been content to abandon this bill, Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham were prepared to join him, and we should have had a strong administration. But why would they not adopt the bill? Because they had given in to the idea, so industriously propagated by the Romish priests, that it is a persecuting measure. Even Lord Stanley had he succeeded in forming a Ministry was not prepared to legislate on the subject of Papal Aggression. He would have proposed the consideration of the subject by a Parliamentary Committee and that would have been all; giving strong reason to conjecture that he shrewdly wished to give the subject the go-bye, when the national fervour had had time to cool. There is nothing then it appears, from which the minds of British statesmen of all shades of opinion shrink back so sensitively as from religious persecution. To charge them with this is the surest way to paralyze their efforts. To conjure up even a phantom of persecution is the most effectual bugbear to scare them from the adoption of a measure. Nothing is in reality more detestable in itself, and more prejudicial to a righteous cause than religious persecution; but do we clearly understand what the thing is that we so decidedly condemn? It is feared that many do not, and that vague and erroneous ideas on this point lie at the foundation of the controversy, which is now engaging the attention of the civilized world.

May we then define religious toleration to be; "the right which every man has to hold, profess, and propagate his religious

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sentiments as far as this is consistent with the enjoyment of the same privilege by every other member of the community;" a definition which is nothing more than a simple application to the subject in hand of the Golden rule, "To do to others as we would have others to do us." If this be a just definition of religious toleration, then religious persecution is the opposite, or, "The refusing to any person or persons the right to hold, profess, and propagate their religious sentiments, while in so doing they do not infringe on the right of others to do the same." The simple question then between Lord John Russell and the Roman Catholics is this; Is his bill necessary to secure equal rights to Protestants? If it is not, and unnecessarily restrains the liberty of those against whom it is directed, it is a persecutiug measure. If it is necessary to prevent the followers of the Roman Catholic system from rising to a higher position than others and acquiring advantages possessed by no class of Protestants; then whatever in a political point of view it may be, whether wise or foolish, efficient or powerless, it is not persecuting.

It is admitted on all hands that the real and ultimate aim of the Pontifical Bull establishing a hierarchy in England, is to enable the Church of Rome to hold Synods and re-introduce the canon law into the Kingdom. Well then, many people will be ready to say, let them do so. Have not the Roman Catholics as much right to hold their synods as the Wesleyans their Conferences, the Presbyterians their Assemblies, and the Independants their Union-Meetings? At first sight it does seem that they have, and those not well acquainted with the principles of the canon law may think the denial of such a liberty wholly unreasonable, and a bare-faceasact of religious persecution. But suppose that the Scottish Presbyterians not content with electing a Moderator from their own body, were to send over to Holland to get a Dutch Burgo Master, to preside over their deliberations, and the Wesleyans to discard Dr. Bunting and Co., and send for a President to the United States; suppose also that the Presbyterians were to insist that the Presbytery, and not the Civil Court, was the proper place for trying a Minister accused of a breach of the peace, and the Wesleyans were to begin to maintain that local preachers accused of criminal offences should be handed over to them; would it not be high time for the Prime Minister to rouse himself and look a little into the affairs of these Gentlemen. Now if the Papal party succeed in their present movement it must come to this, that we shall have an assembly of the Queen's subjects presided over by a Foreign Prince, one who owes a higher allegiance to the Pope of Rome than to the Queen of Great Britain; and further that no Romish priest can be tried for any criminal or political offence, but by this Court presided over by a person owing allegiance to a foreign Potentate or by persons deputed by it. But you do not seriously mean to say, replies an objector, that the Roman Catholics of our days intend to put forward any such absurd and anitquated claim, as that you now refer to. Not exactly just yet; though for the last year Sardinia has been convulsed by Romish priests, putting forward this very claim and the Government's resisting it. The English Roman Catholics must have power first, and to have power they must have property. When the priests have watched assidnously for a while the declining years and death beds of their devoted adherents, and accumulated property enough to influence parliamentary elections, then their conduct, if not their views will change. Believing as consistent adherents of their Church, that the canon law is of higher authority than any human system whatever, they must endeavour by all lawful means in their power to elevate it, to what they deem its legitimate position. But if no one among us is prepared as yet to argue in favour of sending a Wesleyan Preacher, a Presbyterian Minister, an Independant Pastor, and an English Clergyman accused of crimes to the Central Criminal Court, while the Romish Priest is handed over for trial to his Brother Ecclesiastics, we cannot accuse Lord John Russell of Religious Persecution, in endeavouring, to the best of his abilities, to meet and resist a course of action, which has this for its natural and necessary termination, and which if not interfered with now, may afterwards become too powerful for anything but another Revolution to repress, if that even would prove effectual.

Far be it from us to wish to stir up any bigotted or illiberal feeling against the Church of Rome. Let her shew her hatred of persecution by granting the numerous Romans who dissent from the Papal doctrines and worship liberty to build a Protestant Church in Rome, and we shall then believe that she has begun to become ashamed of her persecuting spirit. Protestants are not backward to condemn Cranmer and Calvin and other worthies of the Reformation, who treated heretics in the way they were usually treated in their day, while the restored Papal Government, before being even legally established, illegally pounced upon Dr. Achilli, and immured him in the dungeon of the Inquisition, from whence he was delivered only by foreign political influence. Let us have but a first instalment of reciprocity and we shall be then able with more calmness to listen to the complaints of the Roman Catholics; and should we indeed find that we have in any thing injured them, the Government of Great Britain will not be slow to do them justice. But while we see not the slightest advance in the right direction, are we to shut our eyes to all the facts of History, lay the liberties of Protestants at the feet of Roman Catholics, and allow them to claim the power of introducing a new spiritual despotism into the land of liberty?

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR 1849. — The Report now before us is by no means so lengthy as its predecessor, and on the whole is less interesting. Still it contains several things that well deserve attention. There is a very significant announcement in page 43, to the following effect.

"It has more than once been pointed out that some of our Vernacular publications were objectionable as class-books; and at different times during the last few years, we have in consequence struck off the list the following books viz. Panchopakhyan, Bodh wachan, Sinhasan Battisi, and Vidur Niti. During the past year we also decided that the Sar Sangraha should not be reprinted; but that as soon as the present copies of the work were exhausted, the work itself should be struck off the list. With the view of still farther weeding our depositories, if necessary, we have called the attention of Major Candy to the subject, requesting him to examine very carefully each of our Maratha publications, with the view of removing every thing that may be found objectionable, previous to carrying new editions through the press, and of striking off the list any work which may be found to contain either false morality or false science."

This is a most important step; we have been vainly looking for its announcement for several years past. We had began to give up the Board as irreclaimable. The marvel was how books of the kind referred to ever got on the Board's list, and it was still more hugely marvellous that when the evil had been publicly exposed, it should have been permitted to last a single day. It should not take seven years to remove flagrant and admitted abuses. But we shall not dwell on the dilatory movements of the Board, amid our satisfaction that the right thing has been done at last. The appointment of Major Candy still farther to "weed the depositories" is admirable. Doubtless we shall no longer have the whole Hindu pantheon figuring in Esop, nor any mention made of expressing gratitude by devoting *Muralis* to the abominable Khandoba. Well; here is progress—decided progress.

Another thing that shews advancement, is a reference to Canarese publications. We believe the Canarese publications of the Board have up to this day – or at least till within the last few months—stood at the number *three*. Yet the Board has no fewer than 27 schools in the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates, which doubtless might be much increased in number. The miserable want of books in this language has for several years past been pressed on the notice of the Board, but in vain. The following announcement seems to open up far brighter prospects in regard to this important language.

"We are happy in being able to state that we are receiving valuable assistance from the German Missionaries in the Southern provinces. Possessed of a critical knowledge of Canarese, these gentlemen are aiding us in the preparation of class-books in that language."

One of the most pressing necessities of India at this moment is a good Vernacular literature. The Board of Education have never recognized the supplying of such a literature to be one of their duties; but the necessity of furnishing at least School-books in the Vernacular has been all along admitted. In 1820, under the auspices of Mr. Elphinstone, then Governor, the

"Bombay Native School-book and School Society" was formed, which designation was changed, seven years afterwards, to that of "Bombay Native Education Society"; and up to 1840, when the latter was incorporated with the "Elphinstone College" to form the "Elphinstone Institution," the preparation of School books received considerable attention. Very much remains to be done in this important department. It appears that four books were printed in Marathi, and three in Gujarati, during 1849, for the depository of the Elphinstone Institution. One of the four Marathi works was a tract on "Cleanliness"—a fact which seems to prove that the Board have not lost sight of the necessity of helping to provide a Native literature. Altogether, great and small, at Bombay and Poona, the Board printed in 1849 somewhat under 30,000 copies. This is but a poor account for a great public body acting under the patronage of Government. The Bombay Tract Society printed in 1850 as many as 74,809; and circulated (in almost every case by sale) 67,514;—and some of the Missions in the Presidency have large issues independently of the Tract Society. So that as far as the supply of Vernacular reading is concerned, it is falling into the hands of bodies which have no connexion with Government. We have no objection to see it do so; only there is ample room for all parties; and one would like to see a friendly rivalry among them, leading the Tract and Missionary Societies to double or quadruple their issues, and Government to increase its circulation of good elementary School-books tenfold.

The Report states that the opinion seems to prevail very generally that Vernacular education has been neglected by the Board; and the Board is anxious to remove the impression. The letter of Government in reference to this subject states that His Lordship in Council observes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Board in the cause of Vernacular education. This unspeakably important subject, then, will we trust receive ere long the attention it demands. At present the pupils in all the Vernacular Schools of the Board do not amount to 10,000. We should greatly like to see the Board state their own estimate of the numbers which ought to be in them. Our estimate is that until there be at least one million of pupils, the popular education of Western India must be held as wholly inefficient—that is, the pupils ought to be multiplied a hundred fold. "Education for the million" is the cry at home, and one of the first, if not the very foremost, of the unfulfilled duties of the British Government in India is to provide elementary education for the masses. Our object is not to find fault, and we do not ask where the blame lies in this matter; but could not the Board for once take a comprehensive view of this great question and press it on the attention of Government? The time is opportune; the Agra Government is moving in the cause of popular education, and Bombay which used to lead in this respect, is likely to be left far in the rear. If the zealous President of the Board could once get Government thoroughly committed to a great scheme of popular education, and set on foot a plan of covering the whole country with a network of Vernacular Schools, then might he say, or others would say it for him,—*Exegi monumentum aere perennius.* But the prospect of such a consummation is sadly dim and distant.

There are one or two other points in the Report which we should like to notice.

Bombay tract and book Society.—At the conclusion of an article on this subject in our last issue, we promised to direct the attention of our readers to a topic of essential importance to the interests and efficiency of this Society, and also to favor them with some extracts from the Report. The extracts will be found in another column, and we shall here offer a few observations—on the importance of providing a suitable Depository for the Society. No one acquainted with the objects and operations of this Society, can doubt the expediency of providing this fountain, whence may issue those living waters that are destined to refresh and comfort the waste places—those living streams, which, disappearing in many secret passages under the earth and under the sea, shall break out in the wilderness and in the desert. With reference to such a Depository, the Report says:—

> For premises on the verge of the Esplanade, on the east side of the road opposite the premises of the Church Mission, Rs. 4,001 have been paid. This is regarded as one of the very best situations on the island, and it is hoped that ere long the Society may be enabled here to erect a suitable building which from its locality may attract the attention of all classes of the population, whether residents in Bombay or strangers from the surrounding regions. This it is believed will greatly increase the circulation of the Society's publications, and consequently its influence and usefulness. The time when the public were called on for the means to pay for the premises purchased was not one which the Committee would have chosen. For various reasons indeed it was felt to be peculiarly unfavorable, and in consequence the application for assistance was not pressed at several of the stations. Considering all the circumstances, the amount received is perhaps as large as could reasonably have been expected. It will be seen that but very few have as yet contributed to this object. But it is hoped that the liberality of the public during the year on which we have just entered will enable the Committee to commence the erection of a Depository, which shall be not only an ornament to Bombay, but which, for many generations to come, shall be known as a rich repository of Christian and useful literature in all the languages of Western India and the neighbouring countries.

Such, then, is the Depository for which we plead—a Depository that "shall be an ornament to Bombay, and attract the attention of all classes of the population." But let us prevent any misinterpretation of this language. There are no selfish purposes to be answered, no ambitious views to be accomplished, no vanity to be flattered, no ostentation to be displayed. The Society does not wish, nor do we plead, for a Depository that shall be an ornament and an attraction, because of any prodigal expenditure of money upon it, or for splendor and beauty of decoration, or triumphs of architectural science; but one which, simple and unadorned, shall engage attention only by its objects. We know that no building however splendid, can have any value, in the estimation of good sense and virtue, except for its objects. These, and these only can constitute its real beauty, dignity and value. Now the objects of such a Depository we know to be in harmony with the glory of God and with good will to man; the former is our noblest inducement, the latter one most affecting, endearing motive, in seeking it.

The Society pleads for a Depository "which shall be *not only* an ornament to Bombay, but which, for many generations to come, shall be known as a rich repository of Christian and useful literature in all the languages of Western India and the neighbouring countries"—a Depository which, "it is believed, will greatly increase the circulation of the Society's publications, and consequently its influence and usefulness."

Now, is it any exaggeration to say, that such a Depository would surpass in real worth the Seven Wonders of which the ancient world boasted? Of most of them, as of the princes and nations that constructed them, we may say, in the language of truth, tho' of poetry:—

> Not e'en the ruins of their pomp remain,
> Not e'en the dust they sank in, by the wrath
> Of Omnipotence offended, hurled
> Down to the bottom of the stormy deep!

Enough remains, indeed, "to point a moral and adorn a tale"; but we look in vain for their usefulness, either in their own day, or in succeeding ages. And with what feelings of shame and regret must we regard them, when we reflect, that the only one, whose object we can approve, (if indeed the Colossus really possessed the redeeming quality of holding in one hand a light to serve as a beacon for vessels) lasted but about seventy years, while the most useless, extravagant, and criminal—the Pyramids—have endured more than three thousand. Let us go to the cities, once so proud of those miracles of architecture and sculpture. Let us inquire, not of the mighty dead, whose glory lay in wasting the life and happiness, time and labor of their subjects or fellow-citizens; but let us inquire of those subjects and those citizens, what advantage they derived from these costly and magnificent works. Let us ask the Roman, how the Coliseum benefited him; the Greek of what avail to him were the statues of Jove and Minerva, the Parthenon and the Ephesian temple, the Mausoleum and the Colossus? Let us ask the Cretan, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, to say, whether the Labyrinth, the hanging walls and gardens of Babylon, or the Pyramids, were blessings to them? A voice as the sound of many waters, would come forth from the cities of dead Nations, to curse their deceivers and oppressors.

How different the objects for which we wish to erect a suitable building as a Depository for this Society, which it is believed will greatly increase the circulation of its publications, and consequently its influence and usefulness. Practical usefulness is our guide,—the good of our fellow men, social and domestic, temporal and eternal, our end. In the fear of God, and in the spirit of love to our neighbor, we desire the erection of a Depository to His honor, and to their good. But we must conclude. Whoever will ponder in his heart the objects and operations of this Society, will easily persuade himself of the necessity of a suitable Depository to its efficient working. And we believe that this community sufficiently appreciate the importance and usefulness of this Society not to suffer it to lose the very eligible site it has so providentially procured, for want of funds to build upon it. Let the Society have confidence in the public, and make an application for the required aid, and we have no doubt of a successful result.

"Rise of the Full Moon of Intellect."—A publication has just been issued from the Marathi Native press of Bombay which bears the designation of *Prabodha Chandrodaya*, or *Rise of the Full Moon of Intellect*. There are several particulars connected with this publication that seem deserving of notice. It is professedly issued by a body bearing the title of "Society for the defence of true and the overthrow of false Religion." The Magazine is to be continued monthly. It is an octavo in eight pages, of small Marathi type. The price is one pice; and the announcement is made that the real cost of the publication is much more, but that the price has been fixed so low in order to bring the work within the reach of the poorest. Aid is solicited to keep it up, as an act of *dharma* or religion.

The "Full Moon of Intellect" now before us contains two articles. The one is mainly an attack on Missionaries; the other an elaborate defence of the doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the soul. The former is so scurrilous that we can hardly extract any portion. It commences thus. "You are aware, my countrymen, that of late the Padris who, under cover of Christ's name, care only to fill their own bellies, have been coming into this country. Like the tailless fox in Esop's fables they strain every nerve, by a great show of learning, to make others as tailless as themselves, to turn them into apostates, and make every body a *Mlencha*. Some poor senseless creatures of this country for the sake of their bellies have apostatized and been turned into cooks. Some of these now bitterly repent their folly, and mournfully say: "Oh God what misery have our own hands brought upon us."

Our readers are of course aware that Hinduism is marked by an infinitely complex system of rites and ceremonies. These are at best so frivolous that the least attempt to reason on religion exposes their utter uselessness; and accordingly the reformers of Hinduism who have successively come forward for many hundreds of years past, have been much disposed to turn them into ridicule. The "Full Moon of Intellect" is also willing to give them up, at least in so far. It holds the ritual of Hinduism to be useful indeed to the less intelligent; but prefers the "way of devotion" as set forth especially by the Marathi poet-saints Tukaram, Dnyanoba, &c. and holds as best of all, the "way of knowledge." Still there are three "ways" to heaven—"works," "devotion", knowledge"; and a man may make his choice as to the road he takes.

The article also contains an attack on the Sabbath, and its observance.

The conclusion of the whole matter is as follows. "There is no religion so holy as Hinduism; the Christian religion is entirely false and deceptive, and filled with falsehoods. According to Hinduism we are to reject the way of works and seek salvation by devotion and "knowledge"; but these infidels enjoin the keeping of the Sabbath, the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and such like childish rites. Judge then which religion is the better."

The second article contains a defence of the doctrine of transmigration, that is, that the soul passes into a succession of bodies, and a challenge to Christians to establish their "ridiculous" doctrine that brutes are not possessed of souls.

Appended to this article (by what kind of connexion does not appear) is an attack on Christianity for enjoining the distinctions of meats as given in the Pentateuch. This is extracted from a Magazine that was dropped about seven years ago—the *Upadesh-Chandrika*, and which, with somewhat less bitterness perhaps, exhibited far greater ability than the Magazine we are reviewing.

This will suffice to give our readers an idea of the character of this intellectual Moon which has just risen on the darkness of Bombay, in full-orbed brightness. It might have been allowed to wane without notice, but for the facts of the Magazine being circulated almost gratuitously, and the existence of a Society which avows its object to be the establishment of Hinduism and the "destruction" of Christianity. We should be glad to know who are the members of this Society. Hindus of the old school they are not; the way they get rid of ceremonial observances and the terms in which they speak of Christianity, are equally opposed to proper Hinduism. We should be glad to know whether the members of the Society have studied English; and at what Institution they were educated. Of this hereafter.

We are sorry to see that the *Prabhakar*—the only Marathi newspaper in Bombay—makes common cause with the new Magazine. We earnestly wish the *Prabhakar* would retrace the path he has been treading for some months past. His attempts to reform Hinduism have of late been superseded by bitter attacks on Christianity. We are hardly aware what influence it is that has recently led a certain section of "Young Bombay" to assume so determined an attitude of hostility to the Gospel; but the evil should be traced to its source if possible.

Had the new Magazine been conducted in an earnest, truth-loving spirit, we should have welcomed its appearance, however deeply tinged with Hindu prejudice. But the spirit of the "Full Moon of Intelligence," as our readers will have seen, is the very antipodes of a modest, sincere, and serious inquiry after truth. We are happy to know that it is but a fraction of "Young Bombay" that is capable of treating the infinitely momentous subject of Religion in the temper of the *Prabodha Chandrodaya*.

Difficulties of the Bible.—1*st Chapter of Genesis.*—We have seen that the account of the Creation given by Moses is consistent with all the discoveries made by man in these latter days. Not only so, but modern geological discoveries have led us to a view of the 1st Chapter of Genesis, that causes all its parts most admirably to harmonize. That view of each particular in the narrative which makes it most consistent with modern discovery, makes it most consistent also with the context. In all sincerity we, as students of the Bible, confess our high indebtedness to Geology; for it has led us to the very interpretation of the Mosaic record, which most signally brings out its truthfulness and beauty; while, without the constraint laid upon us by Geological facts, prejudice or timidity would have hid from us that interpretation.

The position we now take is, that this account of the creation is the only one that is not overthrown and trodden in the dust by the results of modern research. Men have gone very extensively into this kind of literature; there is scarce an end to the number of cosmogonies that have been transmitted to us in the works of various nations. As usual, where their ignorance was greatest, they have expatiated most. The Mosaic narrative barely covers a page while it embraces seventy particulars; but the records which others have pretended to give us expand to volumes.

Aristotle, Plato, Epicurus Pythagoras, are names that have been held for sixty generations in very high admiration. Up to the days of the Protestant Reformation Aristotle exercised a prodigious sway over the minds of men, and it was temerity to disregard the least of his opinions. Now Aristotle taught that the world has existed from eternity; not in substance only, but in form. His theory was that not only the heaven and the earth, but also animate and inanimate beings in general. In other words, he and a long succession of the wise men of many ages

and of many nations, maintained an opinion that is utterly untenable in the light of the nineteenth century. The recent origin of existing genera is a fact geologically demonstrated.

From Epicurus, the Epicurean system derives its name, which teaches that the world was formed by the fortuitous concourse of atoms, was the work not of God but of chance. Who now will maintain this opinion? Geology points unerringly to processes that were going on myriads of years ago, having reference to the wants of this one generation. Can any one contemplate the coal mines of Pensylvania and Newcastle, and not see the evidence of a divine Intelligence controlling the convulsions of a pre-Adamite world, with a kind regard for the exigencies of this our day?—In tracing the successive stages in the formation of individual man, from his conception to his birth, and from birth to maturity, we behold the gradual development of a single divine thought, or rather of the exhibition of that thought. Each new condition explains the prior one, and is dependent for its own explanation, on the subsequent one, and the whole must be completed before it can be thoroughly understood. In like manner, Geology shows us earth in the womb, so to speak. Each successive condition explains its predecessor, and looks to its successor; but without beholding the completed earth, those revolutions and convulsions are wrapt in mystery.

The ancient Greek poets, who have handed down the mythological traditions of a still higher antiquity, represent the universe as springing from chaos without the assistance of the Deity.

Under some modification or other, the doctrine of the eternity of matter appears to have been universal among the philosophers of ancient nations. Now we acknowledge that Geology can throw no light on this. It can only speak of the phenomena of matter, the changes it has undergone, and not of the origin of matter itself. But it seems to us that men's conceptions of the Godhead are so far rectified at the present day, that no right-thinking person will need argument to show him that God is something more than the modifier of matter. How much does it lessen the mystery to tell us that God is not the Creator, but having found matter already existing, he moulded it into its present forms?

But the subject is too large for us to linger much. Let any one who has time and inclination, see what notions of the creation were entertained by Ocellus, Hesiod, Orpheus, Plato, Pythagoras, Lucretius, Pliny &c. &c. Let him glance at the puerile teachings of Egyptian mythology. Let him hear what Gnosticism has to say on the subject. Let him hear the Scandinavian notions touching creation. Let him dip into the works of those modern philosophers who glory in ignoring what God has taught concerning it. Des Cartes entertained the idea that the earth was at first a star and continued so till rendered opaque by having its bright surface incrusted with grosser and untransparent matter, and drawn into the vortex of the solar system; and Leibnitz adopted his conjecture. How would the writings of Moses be treated at the present day, were such an idea presented in them. Whiston considered the earth to have been a comet originally; and Buffon constructed it, in theory, out of a comet and a piece of the sun knocked off by the said comet, the two running together into our present globe. Herschel treated it as a ball projected from some immense volcano. You will say that the Bible does not speak of the mode in which God created the heavens and the earth. Very true; and I call upon you to admire this silence. We see what a mania men have ever had for theorizing and teaching on this subject. Who then opened the lips of Moses to utter those seven sublime and pregnant words with which the Bible begins, and then closed them?

Hindu mythology or Hindu philosophy are very far from having any thing better to shew than what we have already glanced at. The Gita and some of the Puránas inform us that God took his own body to make the universe with; his belly answered for Mérú and other great mountains, and his veins for rivers. Again we are informed that Brahmadéwa divided his own sacred person into male and female, the original parents of all mankind. And he did not obtain the creative power without a hundred thousand years of *tap*. In the Padma Purána, we have the following *tableau* of creation. The earth extends as far as the light of the sun or moon. The sun is one lack of yojans, i. e. eight lacks of miles from the earth. The moon is the same distance from the sun. The stars are another lack behind. Mercury comes then at the distance of 2 lacks. And so on.

The Vishnu and Bhagawat Puranas tell us of a range of mountains encircling the whole earth, 80,000 miles high and at least as wide.

The Vedanta doctrine is that there is but one principle in the universe, and that is Spirit. Creation is illusion.

Shall we speak of the egg of Brahma whence all things proceeded? We shrink back from the sea of Hindu absurdities; and conclude with challenging any one to produce from the literature of any country and of any age, an account of the Creation, differing from that of Genesis, having one-half the number of particulars that that has, that does not contain things irreconcilable with the undisputed discoveries of modern Science.

We regret that we are under the necessity of postponing till next week the Third Annual Report of the Scottish Orphan Fund, for the support and Education of Children, one or both of whose parents were Members of the Church of Scotland. We shall publish the Report of the Institution, and direct the attention of our readers to it in our next issue. Meanwhile, we shall only say that this is a most unostentatious, but admirably well managed charity. It is not without zealous and active friends, but it deserves to be more generally known and supported.

We must also apologize for not reporting this week the Annual Examination of the College and School Departments of the Free Church of Scotland's Institution. A large amount of kindred matter, which could not so well be postponed, has induced us to defer it till next week.

Weekly Epitome of News.

Thursday,—April 3rd.

— The Surat Correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* mentions that Cholera is still prevalent in that City. On the 21st ultimo a public lecture on Native Female Education was delivered by Dowlatram Keshawram, Rev. W. Montgomery being in the chair. A very favorable opinion of the lecture was expressed.

— The Cape of Good Hope colony has a population of 285,276. Included are 67,268 natives in British Kaffraria. Upwards of five million pounds of Wool were exported in 1849, being five times what was exported in 1841.

— Unless, says the *Madras Spectator*, heavy rain should fall during the petty monsoon, the scarcity of water for miles around Madras, will be alarming. In Coimbatore also a similar state of things exists.

— The following is from the *Bombay Times*.

— Colonel Jervis, who has for eight years been our Chief Engineer, leaves us for England by this day's steamer, and in him we lose one of the most able, active, and energetic of our public improvers. He has now been well nigh forty years in India: he was one of the first secretaries to the Native Education Society, and has for thirty years been one of the most active promoters in all departments of Native education. To his pen we owe many of the best translations of scientific school books we possess, and to him the Society was mainly indebted for the organization which enabled them twenty years since to send forth a batch of publications exceeding in number and in value anything of the kind since attempted—to which the Government contributed the munificent sum of no less than three lakhs of rupees, £30,000 sterling, in the space of five years, for works published for native use!

— The *Dnyánodáya* rejoices to hear that some enlightened natives of Ahmedabad have recently established five female schools in that city.

Friday,—4th.

— Meteorological observations are to be made at Poorunder near Poona, and at Mt. Aboo near Deesa, with a view to ascertain their value as health stations.

— The Report of the Board of Education for 1849 shows the following list of books printed in that year for the Elphinstone Institution.

IN MAHRAHTA.

	No. of copies.
1. Life of Columbus	2,000
2. History of India	2,000
3. Elements of Geometry	1,000
4. Treatise on Cleanliness	1,000

IN GUJERATI.

1. Life of Columbus	2,000
2. Bodh Katha	1,000
3. Moral Maxims	2,000

"82. The following were in the press in Bombay at the close of the year, on account of the depository :—

Moral Class Book	Mahrahta.
Catechism of the History of the Mahrahtas.	do.
Outlines of Geography	do.
Dodsley's Fables	Gujerati.

"83. The following works were lithographed at the press of the Poona College during the year :—

	No. of copies.
Amerkosh	1,000
Apurnauk	2,000
Bhugoi Vidya	2,000
Laghuhitopadesh	2,000
Rupavali	1,000
Samas Chandrika	1,000
Balmitra, 1st vol.	2,000
Raghu wansh, 2nd Sarg	1,000
Ditto 4th do	1,000
Ditto 11th do	1,000
Map for History of India	2,000
Mori Kitas, or Copy Slips for Writing	1,800
Forms of different Bills	1,000
List of Books	50

The report further mentions that they are preparing to strike off from their list every book containing false morality or false science.

— The following notice is contained in the *Bombay Times*

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Monday, March 3rd, 1851.

The Society met in the Library of the Elphinstone Institution,—the President, Professor Green, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary then read Part II. of his "Account of the origin of the Elphinstone Institution."

Assistant Professor Dadabhai Naorojee read an Essay (No. 78) 'On the Duties of a Teacher.' Part II.

Pranlal Mathuradass read an Essay (No. 79) entitled 'Remarks on the present state of Education in Western India.'

Notice was then given of the following Essays, to be read at the next Meeting, to be held on the 28th of April.

1st. 'A Short History of the Newspapers in Bombay, English and Native; together with remarks on the spirit in which the latter are conducted.' By Dosabhi Framjee, Ex-Scholar.

2nd. 'Remarks on Popular Superstitions in India.' By Eduljee Nasserwanjee, Assistant Master E. I.

3rd. 'Female Education; Part III.' By Beiramjee Khurshedjee, Ex-Scholar.

The Society then adjourned.

R. T. REID, Secretary.

— The Ex-Governor-General of Goa, left yesterday in the Feroze.

A prisoner in the Poona jail, just committed for perjury, committed suicide by poison, on Tuesday night.

— The Committee mentioned in the following extract, is the Jubbulpore Church Mission Committee.

"That this Committee trusts to justify an appeal to the sympathy and attention of the friends of Missions, by reminding them, that the Nerbudda Territories are inhabited, as is supposed, by three (3) millions of human beings to whom the glad tidings of Salvation have never been proclaimed; that these territories present an interesting and distinct field for missionary enterprize being situated on a table land in central India, subject to the British rule, but separated from the rest of the British Dominions by mountainous passes, wild forest regions and foreign territory. Some of the Hill Tribes of these regions, are commonly held to be the aborigines of the country. They are in a destitute and miserable condition, sunk in the basest ignorance, and exposed to the influence of of the Brahmins of the plains, a proselyting race, who are fast converting these poor people, and bringing them within the iron grasp of Hindooism: whilst the servants of the true God, who dwell in the land, and who would gladly supply to them the bread of life, are unable to do so from want of co-operation."

— The *Telegraph and Courier* states the *Imports of Silver* for the year ending March 31st 1851, to have been Rs. 1,88,89,375. and Exports, Rs. 77.22.562. Import over Exports, Rs. 1. 11. 66.793,—"a fair annual average."—Imports of Gold for the same period, Rs. 68.62.581. Exports, 700.439.—Imports over Exports Rs. 61.59.142,—"under the annual average.

— The *Oriental* reached Madras from the Sandhead, on her last passage, in seventy five hours. This steamer and the Hindostan make an average speed of about 11 miles an hour.

SATURDAY,—APRIL 5TH.

— On Friday, about 8. A. M. arrived the Acbar with the London Mail 17th March.—On the day she left Aden, (March 27) an Arab attempted to murder Lieut. Delisser of the 78th Highlanders. The Arab perished, and the officer escaped it is said with a slight wound.

— The Government is adopting stringent measures with regard to the lawless tribes of the Khybeer pass.

— Among the passengers by the Acbar are 7 Italian Roman Catholic priests.

— A Correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says that the young Holkar at Indore is full of public Zeal and desirous of improvements. The late visit of Lord Grosvenor has served greatly to stimulate him.

— Mr. T. W. Channing, superintendent of Cotton plantations, has died of Cholera at Belgaum. A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says: he was a most enterprizing, ingenious and hard working man, and his intelligence was shown in the many machines and implements he constructed for the cleaning of cotton &c. He was highly thought of by his superiors, and much respected by his inferiors: he was invariably kind and liberal to the poor." Cholera was rather prevalent at Belgaum.

— Capt. H. Wakeman, 42nd N. I. late deputy-commissioner on the Saugor districts, has been dismissed the service for "grossly dishonest and dishonorable conduct."

— The *Lahore Chronicle* reports that the Nuwab of Bhawulpore had arrived at Ferozepore on his way to the Mahometan shrines of Ajmere, and Delhi. He takes with him, it is said, the sum of fifty-seven lakhs (£570,000) which he intends to expend during his pilgrimage. He will, therefore, be a god-send to the guardians, priests, and readers of the various mosques on his route. The Nuwab has also applied to the British Government for permission to appoint his third son his heir, and has been told that he is at liberty to follow his own judgment in the matter.

— The following is from the *Bombay Times*.

Letters received by yesterday's mail have brought to us the news of the formal termination on the *Concordat* negociated between the Crown of Portugal and the Holy See. As a result, the claims of the Portuguese to govern Churches in British Dominions no longer exist, and the Archbishop of Goa, who has so long been successful in asserting them, is altogether debarred from jurisdiction in countries subject to British rule. The late Archbishop of Goa, it is farther asserted, has submitted his resignation of office to the Pope, which having been accepted, he cannot return to India.

MONDAY,—7TH.

— A new Court house is to be erected on the Bombay Green, it is said, at an expense of Rs. 180,000

— Hon. Mr. Cameron, President of the Bengal Board of Education, passed through Bombay lately on his way, to Europe. He paid visits to the Elphinstone Institution, the Grant Medical College, and the Female Schools of the Students' Literary Society.—The *Telegraph and Courier* furnishes us with the following list of questions put by him to the students at the Elphinstone.

What is Mr. Mill's opinion regarding the supposed fundamental distinction between the propositions of Mathematical science, and those of other sciences, such as Chemistry or Botany?

What is your own opinion on the subject?

In what Greek Philosopher are specimens of inductive reasoning to be found, and to what sort of subjects does he apply his induction?

3RD YEAR, POETRY.

Do you think that Dr. Johnsons' criticism on Lycidas to the effect, that real sorrow does not pluck ivy berries, is a just one? Might it not be as well objected that real sorrow does not speak in measure or in rhyme?

Can you state any principle which ought to regulate the practice of poets as to the kind and degree of poetical ornament which may properly be employed in the expression of vehement passion?

HISTORY.

According to Guizot, was the English revolution (that is the great Rebellion) in any way analogous to the 1st French Revolution?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Are wages an element in the cost of production, in any respect?

Why are the wages of women lower than those of men?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of limiting the liability of partners in Commercial or Banking or Mining or Railway speculations?

State the evils which would result from a depreciation of the currency.

Explain the distinction between fixed and circulating capital.

How is capital kept up?

LOGIC.

What are the objections to a double standard of value?

What do you consider to be the best rule of law on the subject of primogeniture?

What is it which, according to Mill, every proposition really does assert or deny?

What is Mr. Mill's opinion on the question—whether the whole of our knowledge is derived from sensation and reflection?

What is your own opinion on that question.

Mention the names of any eminent Philosophers who have expressed an opinion on the question, and state which side of the question they are favorable to?

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY.

Can you state the principal differences between the Governments and the social habits of Athens and Sparta?

According to Guizot, is the English Revolution (meaning the great Rebellion) to be considered in any respect analogous to the French Revolution?

What were the causes which led to the insurrection at Cabul?

The public examinations for scholarships at this Institution are to commence on the 9th of April.

— The *Cape Monitor*, in an extra dated Jan. 18th, says "We have letters from Fort Hare to the 3rd and from Shilo and Whittlesea to the 2nd.

"Mapassa's and Kreli's tribes are moving forward to attack the Shilo country; the Hottentots at Kat River were greatly disaffected.

"Hermanus, with a large body, was doing great mischief in Winterberg.

"All the burghers had been called out by Colonel Somerset through the Civil Commissioners, &c., under the Governor's authority, under their own respective commandants.

"Several Englishmen had been murdered by the order of Hermanus. He was carrying fire and brand into every farm, and it was feared the Kat River Hottentots would join him.

"It was thought that if the burghers came forward and were let loose to do it in their own way freely, all would still be well.

"About 40 of the settlers in the military villages had escaped. All had escaped from Ely.

"Despatches had been sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Natal to bring down 3,000 Zoolahs on the Gaikas, through the Kot of the Quathlamba mountains, which is only 12 days march.

"A mail had been despatched from Graham's Town to the Governor at King William's Town on the 4th.

Colonel Somerset, after his repulse on attempting to communicate with the Governor on the 28th ult., succeeded in doing so by a Caffre messenger on the 29th, and received his Excellency's reply.

"Colonel Somerset has, we understand, represented the necessity of detaining all troops touching at the Cape, and despatching them instantly to the frontier, whether cavalry or infantry, and recommends their being landed at Algoa-bay, but was still sanguine that the forces would shortly present a bold front to the enemy, and encourage the depressed farmers and inhabitants.

— A missionary Society of Native Baptists has been found in Calcutta. They have a chapel, where they sustain a preached gospel. The *Morning Chronicle*, (Calcutta) says, it is we think a sign of the times when men, converted from heathenism feel themselves sufficiently strong in their position to speak out and invite their compatriots to share their deliverance from darkness.

— A new Bengali newspaper is about to appear in Calcutta, to be called the Bigyán Darpan, or Mirror of Science.

— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* strongly reprobates the way in which executions are conducted in Ceylon, and refers particularly to an event that took place there on the 6th of March. In giving the narrative, we join most heartily in their reprobation.

Five men were hung for the murder of a woman. The parties appear to have been heathens. On the morning of the execution four of them were baptized by a Roman Catholic Clergyman. The fifth at first resolutely refused the rite but on entering the circle he was baptized and feeling exhausted took a little brandy. The whole of the unhappy men were allowed the use of opium because they had been addicted to it, and in accordance with an old Dutch law which allows a condemned criminal any indulgence he requires, which in this instance appears to have been carried out to the very letter. The newly baptized convert, baptized at the foot of the gallows, is allowed brandy and water, immediately after the administration of the sacred rite and just before he was launched into eternity. This man moreover addressed to the spectators the most solemn asseverations of his innocence and became so violent,—and no wonder after the opium and brandy and water,—in his protestations of innocence that the priest who had just baptized him was obliged to compel him to be silent. One of the men implicated in the murder nevertheless charged him with being the actual murderer of the woman. "The prisoners in the jail bound the legs of the men and placed the nooses round their necks, throwing them over the beams, and a remark being made that the ropes had not sufficient length of drop, an alteration was made which prolonged the existence of the four wretches for a few minutes. The fourth prisoner at the moment the drop fell got his feet on the ledge of the scaffold but they were at once removed by a prisoner."

— Mr. Mead of the *Delhi Gazette* is to to resume his former occupation as editor of the *Madras Athenæum*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY TIMES.

— SIR,—will you be so good as to inform me, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, what geological proofs we have of the Deluge.

5th April, 1851. AN ENQUIRER.

☞ NONE that we know of.—EDITOR.

And NONE against it,—he might have added. The submersion of the earth under water for a few months, would not necessitate any geological charge.

— The harvest is already commencing in the country about Delhi, and the crops are most abundant. All the way from Meerut to Agra the land is covered with waving grain, and the yield of all kinds will be greater than has been known for many years past—*Delhi Gazette*, March 29.

— A boa 9 feet long and 1¼ in diam. was shot the other day at Calcutta. In its belly was a young boar, entire.

TUESDAY, 8TH.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 31st March to the 6th April (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Aneroid Barometer.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta No. 1.
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	Max.
Mar. 31	29·925	29·808			72·0	87·2	70·0	75·0	0
April. 1	„ 923	„ 772			73·7	89·2	70·0	78·0	1
2	„ 919	„ 811			76·0	90·7	72·0	78·7	2
3	„ 937	„ 830			75·3	87·3	73·0	80·2	4
4	„ 910	„ 807			77·3	89·0	76·0	80·0	2
5	„ 883				77·4	88·8	75·0	79·0	2
6		„ 774							

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

March 31st—Clear.
April 1st— „
2nd—Light Cirrii.
3rd— „
4th—Light Cirrii and Dense fleecy clouds.
5th— „ „ „ „ „
6th— „ „ „ „ „

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 7th April 1851. } *Telegraph and Courier.*

— A Correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier*, writing from Broach, gives the following account of religious impostures practised there:—We have here at present two great imposters; one of them pretends to be a follower of Nanuk-shah, and to command the spirits. He has two or three disciples who go about the town, and tell the people, that the Sun has arisen to enlighten their darkest abodes, and that those who neglect to profit by his rays must be the sorry owls. When any man goes to see his holiness, he asks him what are his complaints: (pretended) when they are reported to him, he assumes and shutting up his eyes for a few minutes, seems devoutly and austerely to meditate, and then opening them, declares "You had a near relation and when he died you took some property belonging to him; and he causes you all the distress which you complain of." It very often happens that a copper pot or two, or a piece of cloth, or even a few Rupees in cash, or a Gold or Silver ring belonging to a deceased kinsman comes into the hands of the aggrieved man; he therefore with great amazement exclaims: "Holy father! what you have commanded is quite true; but what am I now to do? The deceased property I have already spent. It was worth only 10 Rupees; and I am willing to spend in any way you may direct, a sum equal to that."

If the man is able to afford 20 maunds of Ghee, he tells the Bawa that he does not know what rites are to be performed at the sacrifice, nor any two priests who can undertake to do the ceremony so secretly as he ordains. Amongst the Bawa's comrades are persones variously disguised; two of them personate Brahmins, come forward and offer their services, and take from the deluded man either the value of 20 maunds of Ghee or the Ghee in kind. These two Bramins then disappear for 2 or 3 days and again return to the Bawa's abode; and when the credulous man comes there report to the Bawa that the "Homu" was most accurately performed, and when they were asleep they saw the Maha-kalee approach the spot and say, that all the complaints of the man who had endowed the sacrifices would be no more after 4 months. Such are the arts and delusions practised by one of the two rogues.

The other imposter pretends to be a sooth-sayer. Every man or woman who wishes to know when his or her longings are to be realized, must take a cocoanut and break it on a stone placed before the devotee; who then begins to foretell both possibilities, and impossibilities, taking care not date them

within a month. Perhaps a month is the time for which he intends to sojourn here. He tells his visitors to feed Bramins Gosaees in honor of his Gooroo, and he gives such directions for the entertainment that they cannot be executed by them, and they are invariably obliged to ask the Forteller to undertake the superintendence of the feast, and he undertakes it, and feeds himself and his companions sumptuously.

We had here last year an Alchemist who cheated two Banians of some five hundred Rupees, and a third of piece goods valued at about 200 Rupees, and absconded to Baroda. He was there apprehended and securities were taken for the money and cloth taken ; but the losers have not yet been able to get any compensation.

— The *Friend of India* gives the following extract from a letter written by the late and much-lamented Captain Cunningham :—" Lieutenant Maisey is busy, depicting the invaluable reliefs of the Bhilsa Topes, and my brother has fortunately just been there. He thinks the Tope of the time of Asoka, although the extraordinary enclosure is somewhat more recent. He has found some steatite bottles containing relics, and in one an actual letter (one alphabetical letter) in *ink* the oldest thing of the kind perhaps known to exist. I imagine the reliefs will almost exceed in interest the frescoes of Adjunta, &c. They show the connection of the *external* creed, at least, of Buddhism with the system of Egypt and Assyria—and it is no small pleasure to me to reflect that my residence in Bhopal brought about the delineation of this monument, and that of others, and so led the way to many important antiquarian results."

— Colonel Outram is expected in Bombay about the 15th instant.

— The second iron Steamer, the *Indus*, is to be launched about the 18th.

— Some boring operations and experiments in the bed of the Sutlej, between Philoor and Lodiana, are now in process.

— Hailstones, an inch in diameter, have fallen in Bengal between Rajmehal and Bhaugulpore.

— Mr. A. T. THORNTON is about to give in Bombay a course of Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments. The *Gazette* welcomes this as at once the harbinger and evidence of better days amongst us.

WEDNESDAY,—9TH.

The *Englishman* of the 29th ult. says :—" Mr. Fortune, the naturalist, has just arrived from China in the *Tenasserim* Steamer, bringing with him 20,000 tea-plants a quantity of the necessary implements, *(tea-things* we may call them) and eighteen or twenty live Chinamen, for the Government experimental tea plantation at Kumaon. If the Government intend to try their fortune in making tea, we would suggest that they appoint Col. Sage, Superintendent of the Works, for he would be sure to keep the establishment in constant hot-water. So much for the *tea*—what the *turn-out* may be, remains to be seen, but though they have fortune at the outset, we think it not unlikely that it will all eventually go to pot."

— We have mentioned large hailstones above. In justice to Meerut, we mention that they fell there on the 28th ultimo, considerably larger than pigeons' eggs. Unhappily the crops have suffered by them.

— The *Bombay Times* informs us that Jung Bahadoor's travels in Europe, and his having been able to return to his own kindred, caste and people, temples and shrines, without a stain, or exciting much remark among the Natives of Bombay ; and anticipates good from it.

— The Revd. C. G. Phander of Agra left Calcutta for England, February 15th. Revd. J. Junes, of Kishnagur, left for England February 28th. Revd. Messrs. French and Stuart have recently come from England to commence a Collegiate Institution at Agra. Revd. T. Hoernle has returned to the same place from England. Revd. G. G. Cuthbert, Secretary, has been visiting the stations of the Church Missionary Society with which Society all the above-mentioned are connected. Revd. Messrs. Leechman and Russell, Baptist deputation, are to leave Calcutta for England this month.

— Success is said to attend the efforts now made to suppress human sacrifices among the Khoonds in Goomsoor.

— *Calcutta Christian Intelligence* says that the Factory Established four years ago by Government for the reclaiming of the Thugs, answers admirably. About 700 are actively engaged in making tents, carpets, &c. They are extremely reluctant to allude to the transactions of their past lives.

— Government has made a grant of 5000 Rupees for a College in the Punjab, at Umritsar.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

"THE STATE OF THE KONKUN, IN ANY POINT OF VIEW?"

SIRS,—Such was the question put to me, by a Christian Brother, a short time ago, for elucidation. I hardly know of a more difficult subject to descant upon ! The Political Economist,—the Philanthropist,—the Ambassador of the Cross,—comprehensive, and diverse, as the objects and pursuits of each member of these great classes of observers are,—I know of no cheering memoranda, in the note-book of any of them, on the point at issue,—so completely barren is the subject ! Physically, socially, and morally, the whole presents itself as one dark picture, one unbroken scene of gloom, melancholy, and extreme wretchedness, huge in its dimensions, and emphatically appalling in its character ! I know of but *one* Class of persons who could throw any bright shades into this miserable picture ;—the Tourist could certainly light up the scene,—but he alone. The everlasting hills, the majestic rivers ; the rocky coast, with its abutting capes, lashed by the waves of the ever restless sea ; the smooth, and tranquil bays, whose placid bosoms woo the weary mariner, to take refuge for a time, within their sheltered and peaceful waters. Meantime, rising beyond mountain, the gigantic Ghauts bounding the whole,—pleasant slopes, clad with verdant beauty, and affording grateful shelter to hamlets, villages and towns,—filled to overflowing, with that busy being, man. All this and more, the Tourist's pen and pencil might describe, and delight you with ; but, the lord of these brave, beauteous products of Nature's handy works, where is he, and where his progeny ? Behold him, and his, unclothed, untaught, unconscious of aught more serious, than the obtainment of their daily scanty pittance. See them in their fields, or fishing-boats, bearing some burden, or doing other drudgery,—their dwellings, wretched hovels, rudely wrought, and devoid of the very name of comfort ; a little rice and fish their only constant fare, and these but sparingly indulged in. No condiment to make the diet savory ; no recreation, to unbend the mind, no relaxation, save what sleep supplies. No thought of heaven, nor dread of hell. Religion's high elevating hopes,—the Gospel's promises add consolations,—the Saviour's presence "midst two or three together met,"—utterly unknown ! All strange, unheard of things, to these poor, wretched creatures. Thus, for a few short years they live, if living be the proper term to use, and then they die ;—in tens of thousands pass away to the Eternal World. During the Cholera Epidemic how fearful is the mortality amongst them ! They have no medicine for the body, as they have no balm for the soul. I have seen a healthy man, busily occupied, at sunset,—and that same man writhing in the agonies of the mysterious scourge ere that sun again arose : carried to his narrow resting-place, before mid-day came ! This is but a solitary instance of hundreds of cases,—yet, notwithstanding of the magnitude, and far-spread prevalence of all this wretchedness, and domestic destitution,—what is it, after all, great, undeniably great although it be, when viewed by the light of truth,—when compared with the soul's sad circumstances,—the spiritual poverty of this numerous and altogether miserable people. The misery of a Lazarus was heart-rending to a proverb, yet how bright were the eternal prospects of that unnoticed uncared for man Could we but add that, with all their wants "the better part" is not a wanting to this people,—how infinitely different would the case be ! The great gain of Godliness is wholly absent ; that which confers a promise of peace for both worlds, is no where to be traced amongst them, hence the greatness of their misery ! Oh ! that the all-potent antidote were extended to this people,—*Christianity*. Dr. Johnson, as as far back as 1766, thus wrote : Christianity is the highest perfection of humanity. No man is good, but as he wishes the good of others, so no man can be good, in the highest degree who wishes not to others the largest measure of the greatest good. To omit for a year, or a day, the most efficacious method of advancing Christianity, in compliance with any purpose that terminates on this side the grave, is a crime of which I know not that the world has had an example. Alas ! how many such examples do we see ! Why has the vast empire of India been committed to the hands of its present masters ? In order that they may aggrandise themselves, and impoverish the country ? In order that we may follow one another, back to Father-land, with the spoils of its people ? No.—Providence had a higher object in conferring upon the sons of Japheth the vast dominions of the children of Shem : even the spiritual elevation and happiness of those children. Fail we in furthering this, and we lose our magnificent dowry, while we swell the catalogue of the deeds done in the body, hereafter to be answered for. The power possessed by Britain in Hindoostan, was mercifully entrusted to her, for the purpose of carrying forward a great and benevolent object. If this power be used to extend our own selfish interests, instead of extending the interests of the Saviour's kingdom, shall we, as a nation, be suffered to continue in possession if it ? I fear not. The "cumberer of the ground" must be "cut down." Oh, that these considerations may tend to stir up the people of God. That the extreme destitution, temporal and spiritual of the wretched people, in whose midst we have been called to dwell may cause us to call upon God, in private, in our families, in the Church, in the place of power, in all circumstances, and continually. What are God's people about ? Where is the Salt of the Earth ?—has it lost its savour ? Where are those lights of the world, those cities set upon the hills ? Those who have taken up their crosses, to follow Christ ? Why all this supineness, this indifference, this deadness ! Is the spirit of Christ within us, or not ? Are we deluding

ourselves,—fancying we have a name to live, while we are dead? Do we believe or not? Are we not hurrying onward towards eternity with the swiftness of the rays of light, and know we what a day may bring forth? Let us see to these important matters, without more delay: the time past will more than suffice, for having neglected, or attended to them so negligently, so partially. Of Whitfield it is said, "His tears were for lost souls; his prayers were for lost souls; his journeys for lost souls; his sermons were for lost souls; his dying groans were for lost souls; that was his one object. It gave to his life the stamp of an apostleship, and to his death the glory of a martyrdom." Are there none of Whitfield's children left? Leigh Richmond was wont to say. "Brother, we are only half awake; none of us are more than half awake." I think, even in this humbling admission, we stretch a point. I am inclined to question whether the wakefulness of many of us, extend even to this degree.

ANON.

Home News.

ENGLAND.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY.—The population of Great Britain has nearly doubled between 1800 and 1850; at the begining of the century it was below 11,000,000, and it is now upwards of 20,000,000. Adding the population of Ireland, the United Kingdom will number upwards of 28,000,000 inhabitants. In manufactures and commerce there have been prodigious advances; but the money value of our imports and exports is very far from showing the real increase, owing to the extraordinary reduction in the price both of raw materials and manufactured goods. For example; in 1800 our importation of cotton-wool was 56,000,000 lbs., and in 1849 it was 755,000,000 lbs., showing an increase of thirteen to fourteen fold; but the increase in the value of cotton goods and yarn exported is only from L.6,000,000 to L.27,000,000, or four-and-a-half fold. The number of children in our day schools has increased, within the last half century, from 500,000 to more than 2,000,000; whilst Sunday schools, also containing more than 2,000,000 children, are almost entirely the growth of the present century. Perhaps the increase in the number of newspapers may afford a fair test of the growth of popular intelligence; in 1801 the number of stamps issued for newspapers was 16,085,085, and in 1849 it was 72,447,707, being an increase of four and-a-half fold. But the increase in the general size of the newspaper is far greater than in the number issued, and may be regarded as even a more decisive indication of the intellectual appetite of the readers and of the extent of their reading.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—The goods both from foreign and English exhibitors continue to arive in great numbers, and the immense piles of bales and packages of all shapes and sizes give to the building the appearance of a vast warehouse. The total number of packages received from foreign countries up to last night was, from Bavaria, 45; Saxony, 135; Prussia, 597; Belgium, 257; France, 202; Spain, 24; Mexico. 4; Sweden, 19; Peru, 1; Switzerland, 140; United States, 18; China, 43; Holland, 56; and Russia upwards of 200.

The sale of season tickets progresses rapidly; up to Saturday night nearly 4000 had been sold.—March 6th.

Official Announcements.—The following reductions have been made in the expenses of the diplomatic service, to take effect from the 6th of April next:—There are to be in future but two British Ministers abroad with the rank of Ambassador, namely, at Paris and Constantinople. The Paris embassy is reduced from £10,000 to £8000 a-year. The Madrid mission is reduced from £6000 a-year, and £550 for house rent, to £5000 a-year, and £700 house rent. The Vienna mission is reduced from £9000 a-year, and £900 house rent, to £5000 a-year, and £900 house rent. The Secretary of Legation of Vienna to have £550, instead of £900, hitherto paid to the Secretary of the Embassy. These reductions, in addition to the abolition of the Consuls-General at Syria and Algiers, and other reductions, which we have already announced in the consular department, will effect a considerable saving in the expense of the Foreign Office. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse is created a peer by the title of Baron Broughton de Gyfford, in the county of Wilts. The Rev. Hibbert Binney, Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, is appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia. Mr. W. Dougal Christie, Consul-General at the Mosquito Shore, is appointed Secretary of Legation in Switzerland. The Consul-Generalship at Mosquito will probably be abolished. Mr. George Aitken, a resident merchant at that port, is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul at San Francisco, California.—*Observer.*

—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last week, information was communicated that the Rev. D. Livingstone, missionary in South Africa, had found another large lake, about two hundred miles north of Lake Ngami, for the discovery of which he received last year the second prize of the Society. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected by a rapid stream called the Teoga, with Lake Ngami. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was still proceeding northward.

Extraordinary Balloon Voyage.—Departure of the Duke of Brunswick for Germany.—On Tuesday, the Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. Chas. Green, the well-known aeronaut, departed from the Vauxhall Gardens in the Nassau balloon on a perilous voyage to Germany. The ascent took place at 12 o'clock, previously to which Soyer's cooking apparatus, and a large quantity of provisions necessary for the voyage, were deposited in the machine, and 13 carrier pigeons were placed in the car, for the purpose of communicating with those interested in the feat. The balloon ascended majestically, amidst the cheers of those present, the wind blowing from N. W. by W. The ballast carried was 13 cwt, with air vessels, water drags, and gutta percha lining, The balloon, on arriving at a sufficient altitude, took a south easterly direction, passing over the counties of Surrey and Kent, in the direction of the Continent; and from the favourable nature of the ascent, it is fully believed the attempt will be successful.

JESUITS IN DISGUISE.—An English gentleman, not long since, while travelling on the continent, happened to be taken ill, and during his sickness received great kindness and attention from a Popish priest, who visited him as a stranger. The same gentleman a short time ago, when looking over the new Houses of Parliament observed amongst the labourers a man who he was persuaded was no other than his friend the priest. He accosted the priest, and after a few words of condolence on that condition in which he saw him, proffered him his good offices. The reply was that the only service he could render him was not to know him, to let him alone.—*John Bull.*

IRISH SET-OFF TO ENGLISH POPERY.—The Dublin *Warder* of February 8th, states that in the diocese of Tuam, Ardfert, and Emly, there have been within the last three months one thousand five hundred and sixty converts to the Protestant religion!

SCOTLAND.

MR. BENNETT A SCOTCH BISHOP.—It is rumoured that as soon as the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett has completed his arrangements for resigning the incumbency of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he will be elected Bishop of the united diocesses of St. Andrew's Dunkeld, and Dumblane, in the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The Right Rev. Dr. Torry, who has held the bishoprie during the last forty-three years, intends resigning active duty in the Church, and the whole of the presbyters (with whom in Scotland the election of bishops rests) are said to be in favour of Mr. Bennett. The reverend gentleman left St. Barnabas College, Pimlico, on Wednesday morning, for Scotland.

SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1646 AND THE COVENANTERS.

To the Editor of the Scottish Guardian.

SIR,—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in its best and undivided days, enacted (on 13th June, 1646), "That ministers, in all sorts of companie, labour to be fruitful, as the salt of the earth, seasoning them they meet with, not only forbearing to drink healths (Satan's snare, leading to excess) but reproving it in others." The inferior Church courts were enjoined to see this obeyed.

Whisky was then unknown, or very rare, in Scotland. The prevailing drinks were beer and French wine—liquors which some now speak of as if their use would cure excess, instead of "leading to" it. But a great proportion of all the drinking arose then, as it still does, from healths and the other drinking courtesies and customs which were and are practically compulsory, except to abstainers. Mr. Durham, a great divine of that period, says (on the commandments), "There is drinking of healths,—by this means forcing or tempting, or occasioning drinking in others, although it be willingly done by them. This is one of the highest provocations to drunkenness, and a dreadful perverting of the end for which God hath given meat and drink, neither health nor necessity calling to it." "It was a notable saying of a great man solicited to drink the King's health, By your leave, I will pray for the King's health, and drink for my own."

The results of the Act showed what wisdom then guided the Church. The country soon became like a garden of God, and the old historian made that remark so familiar to us all,—"Nobody complained more of our Church government than the taverners, whose ordinary lamentation was that their trade was broke, people were become so sober." The specific remedy had produced the specific effect intended.

Such an Act, with its reason inserted in it by such men, should not be allowed longer to lie dormant but unrepealed. Its framers are daily and justly lauded and held up as patterns by the very persons who scoff at those acting in its spirit as introducers of novelties.

If it ought not to be repealed, it ought to be observed. Its strict observance by ministers, office-bearers, and others making a Christian profession, would greatly further the objects and faci-

litate the operations not only of the Abstinence Societies but of the Society for the Suppression of Drunkenness.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. DOUGLAS.

Cupar-Fife, 27th Feb., 1851.

IRELAND.

ANOTHER CARDINAL.—The *Limerick Reporter* announces that the Pope has thought proper to confer the dignity of Cardinal on Dr. Cullen, "Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate." It is also announced that the Rev. Tobias Kirby, president of the Irish College at Rome, has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore to the Rev. Dr. Blake.

GREEK ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD CONFERRED ON PROFESSOR MASSON.—We are gratified to learn that the King of Greece has made Professor Masson, of the General Assembly's College Belfast, in consideration of his long and devoted services to Greece, a Knight Gold Cross of the Royal Greek Order of the Saviour. We have had the pleasure of seeing the Royal diploma and insignia of the order. The latter are of considerable value, and are executed with superior skill and elegance. The diploma designates Mr. Masson as "late Areopagite (or judge) of the Supreme Court of Greece, and now Professor of Greek, Belfast." The official communication expressly states that the honour has been conferred in acknowledgment of the Professor's long and faithful services to Greece, and unceasing devotedness to the welfare of that country. The diploma bears date 15th Jan. 1851. We most heartily congratulate Professor Masson on this distinguished honour.—*Belfast News Letter.*

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).—According to a return distributed on Tuesday, the total numbers who have received relief from the Irish workhouses for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, have been respectively, 585,106 (393,423 out-door and 191,683 within), 290,015 (95,468 out-door and 194,547 within, and 200,533 (2,780 out-door and 197,753 within). The workhouse accommodation for the same years has increased as follows:—205,198; 351,297; and 289,736. The rate of mortality per thousand shows the following results:—6·6, 3·6, 3·2.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Commission on the bill for the credit to Government of 3,218,501f. to defray the extraordinary expenses of the French army of occupation in Italy, recommends its adoption by the Assembly.

The Commission agrees with the Government that it is impossible at this moment to fix a term to that occupation.

So well spread and divided is property in France, that, notwithstanding the rigorous conditions imposed by the electoral law of May last, there are nearly seven millions of registered electors, each of whom has a stake in the country.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The officials of Government have lately interfered with the freedom of religious worship in congregations connected with the National Reformed Church. Several cases have occurred in which, under various pretences, the proceedings of the clergy of the National Church have been intermeddled with. A minister to whom a regular call was given and duly accepted, has been refused by Government the usual sanction, on the ground of having taken a prominent part in a controversy between the religion of the Bible and that of Rome. In another instance, near Vienne, an evangelist, duly authorised by the Established Church, has been forbidden to celebrate Divine worship by the chief police officer; no other reason being assigned than this—that he knew the sympathies of Protestants with Socialists. At Monjavoult, too, the Mayor, aided by the military, dissolved a meeting for religious worship These attempts to interfere with the worship of the Reformed National Church, as well as many similar attempts that have been made of late to interfere with the worship of Protestants independent of the State, are meeting with vigorous resistance, and may lead eventually to important results.

ITALY.

(*From Correspondent of Daily News.*)

ROME, February 20.

The feeling hitherto prevalent at the Papal Court, and amongst the higher ecclesiastical authorities, with respect to the steps likely to be taken in England on the subject of the newly erected hierarchy, has rather been a confidential trusting in the favourable issue of the affair, and a reliance on the intangibility of Cardinal Wiseman's spiritual fabric, consistently with that liberty of religious opinion so strongly advocated throughout the British empire. The possibility, however, of the Roman Catholic Church becoming a sufferer in a pecuniary point of view by the proposed invalidity of bequests made to persons designated by illegal titles, has at once alarmed the sensitiveness of the sacred college. It is only a few days ago that a Roman friend of mine had some interesting conversation with two or three cardinals upon the subject of a more reciprocal system of religious liberty between the Government of Rome and that of Protestant countries, adducing measures of reprisal as the probable result of a prolonged exclusive line of action on the part of his Holiness. Their Eminences, as might have been expected, scouted the idea of spiritual reciprocity, and shrugged up their shoulders at the prospect of hostile bills in the English Parliament. "*Non sarà niente*,—It will come to nothing,"—was their general reply to this part of the argument; but it now appears that the possibility of its coming to something has aroused a spirit of uneasiness among them; nor have their misgivings been at all calmed of late by the very strong comments in the American journals upon the proposed closing of the American Protestant chapel in this city,—a proceeding to which the judiciously firm remonstrances of the United States Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cass, and his previous services in saving the Propaganda College from being turned into a barracks by the Republicans, fortunately put a stop in the very outset.

(*From Correspondent of Times.*)

ROME, February 24.

The French Legation yesterday received despatches announcing the result of the division on Lord John Russell's motion, but it is only this morning that we have the London papers of the 15th, which give the conclusion of the debate. The majority astonishes every one, and strikes a certain degree of alarm into the Papal Court; but that fear will be of brief duration; the Pope will as usual accept the situation as it exists, and carry out privately the spirit, if not the substance, of his bull. We are still, however, without the particulars of the measure which Lord John Russell was to introduce on the following Monday, and until they are seen, we cannot learn what the true feeling of the Vatican is. In my opinion, the subject has lost much of its importance here, and as long as no penal laws are enacted, the victory will be claimed by the Propaganda, or, ot least, it will be considered to be a drawn battle. I see that Churchmen in general are very indifferent, and that English and Irish Catholics alone search eagerly after the last news. The Pope personally feels the mortification of defeat, but I should say the Cardinal Secretary of State is not displeased at heart, as he was opposed to the measure from the beginning, and the other Cardinals unite in his opinion, as they complain of the precipitatian with which the Propaganda acted, and of the irregularity of all the proceedings. It is well known that the plan has long since been drawn up, so far as the general sense of it is concerned; but that Pope Leo XII., as well as Pope Gregory XVI., were strongly opposed to its promulgation; and it is also asserted that had not the English Bishops been so urgent, the present Pontiff was equally unwilling to act. Now, however, that the mischief is done, Pio Nono submits in resignation, and he and his advisers console themselves with the idea that if our Government be opposed to the Court of Rome, the English nobility and gentry are in large numbers becoming converts to its doctrines. I met Cardinal Antonelli, and numerous other Cardinals, the other night at General Gemeau's grand *fête*, but they appeared to be quite content, and to regard the untoward events in England as passing clouds, not worth a serious notice.

A pamphlet lately published by M. De Sanctis, formerly an inquisitor at Rome and Doctor of Theology, is exciting great interest in France. It has already gone through three editions. The author vigorously portrays the evils of auricular confession, and openly denounces the *opus operatum* of the Romish Church as lying at the foundation of many of the Popish errors connected with baptism, consecration, absolution, and similar rites. In spite of the opposition of the Romish clergy to the Bible, it is an interesting fact, that many Bibles are circulating in Italy, and that they are read in many cases with devout attention.

PLOT AGAINST THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OF PIEDMONT.

SECRET SETTING OF THE TURIN CHAMBER.

Turin, February 19.

On the motion of M. Moga Cambieri, the Chamber met in secret sitting.

Deputy Brofliero asked the Minister whether, as a high personage had written to him from Paris, a deputation or secret mission had been sent to the Dresden Conferences. He had been given to understand by that personage that the Prince de Carignan and the Queen-Mother, in agreement with the chiefs of the re-action, had sent Count Piussareo with another individual to Dresden with letters of credit, in order to enter into communication with the Russo-Austrian coalition, and assure the high contracting powers "that the general wish of the Piedmontese nation was to see affairs again flow in the course which they took at the epoch of 1815, and that therefore there was no room to apprehend popular resistance, or at the worst a civil war would not be prolonged for more than a day."

His Excellency the Minister Galvago replied that the statement just made by the honourable deputy was nothing but the simple truth. The Minister was asked what measures the Go-

vernment proposed to take for securing the safety of the country. M. Pouza de St. Martins (a member of the absolutist party), declared that the King's Government believed itself strong enough to protect the Liberals against the re-action, but it could not assure them against the Austrians.

February 21.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council had been held to consider the position which Piedmont ought to take at the present crisis. The Council was convened on the receipt of important despatches from the Sardinian Minister. The greatest activity prevailed in the Piedmont War Office, and extensive preparations were making for the eventual defence of the country.

A Turin paper contains a rumour that the northern Powers have demanded of the Piedmontese Government the expulsion of the Italian refugees, suppression of the liberty of the press, of the coloured flag, and immediate reconciliation with the Court of Rome. The paper adds that the Piedmontese refuse to comply.

In its sitting of the 19th, the Chamber of Deputies of Turin passed by 98 votes to 54 the bill for the abolition of the feudal right called the *bunnalita*, by which vassals were obliged to grind at the mill of their lord.

Rome and the Bible.—The Archbishop and Bishops of Lombardy, in their address to the clergy of their respective dioceses, say, that it is needless to remind them how often the Roman Pontiffs have forbidden to their children the reading of the Bible in any vernacular tongues.—

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, 22d ult.

Rumours are still rife of an Austrian expedition against Switzerland.

Vienna, 26th February.

It is stated that the opposition of the Prussian Cabinet to the Austrian demands in the German question has caused the greatest dismay in the Vienna Ministerial circles.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 27th ult.

Another Cabinet Council has been held on the German question. It has been resolved again to remonstrate with the Austrian Cabinet, and to insist on the unconditional equality of Prussia and Austria in all the Councils and Boards of the Confederation. If Austria should refuse to comply with that request, Prussia proposes to return to the Constitution of the Old Federal Diet. A declaration to this effect has been forwarded to Dresden and Vienna.

RUSSIA.

The Great Exhibition.—A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor of Russia intends to spend 10,000,000 silver roubles in making purchases at the Great Exhibition. His agents are specially commissioned to purchase every model which may be useful to Russian manufactures.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

A letter received in Paris from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announces that the question of the Hungarian refugees at Kutayeh has been definitively arranged. The Emperor of Austria has granted a full and entire amnesty to those refugees, on condition that they shall declare that they will not make any attempt to re-enter Hungary. Eight of them, however, are excepted from this amnesty, and are to remain at Kutayeh until further orders. Amongst those excepted are Kossuth and Count Bathyany. The Porte is to send a commissary to that town, accompanied by M. Eder, an *attaché* of the Austrian Legation, to identify those amnestied and to receive their declaration. Those persons are then to proceed to Moudania, where they will find a Turkish ship to convey them where they please. The Turkish Government will defray their expenses by sea and land. General Dembinski is expected daily at Constantinople, where he is permitted to reside, under the protection of the French Ambassador. The Russian Government has demanded from the Porte a considerable sum for the expenses attending the occupation of the Danubian principalities.

AMERICAN COLONY OF INFIDEL SCOTCHMEN —GERMAN, DUTCH, HUNGARIAN, AND MORMON COLONIES.

(From Correspondent of New York Observer in Iowa.)

Among the settlers in the country next north of this in this State, I am sorry to learn there is a colony of infidel Scotchmen. A letter from a friend there says:—"Perhaps you are aware that there is a colony of Scotchmen from Glasgow located a mile and a half from Monona, in Clayton county. They are, for the most part, blank *Atheists*. They are fully supplied with infidel publications, and are constantly receiving more from the old country. They have taken up a large tract of land, expecting more to come on and occupy it with them. There are now about 16 families, who are to remain in company four years, and then to divide the property according to the shares originally taken. They are very intelligent, and exert a great influence, which is of course very deleterious in a religious aspect."

One of the leading men of the number is a Professor——, a geologist of some repute, who has testimonials from Dr. Buckland as to his scientific attainments, and who has been a considerable contributor to *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. So you see, we have "a sprinkling of all nations, and all religions persuasions, and many of no religion, in our State. What a work there is to be done to give the triumph to evangelical principles! What would become of the West without Home Missions? We have in this State numerous large colonies of Germans; an interesting one of pious Hollanders at Pella, of which I formerly gave you an account; one of Hungarian refugees; one of Scotch infidels; a large community of Mormons on our western border; and during the last year a pioneer arrived to prepare the way for a colony from one of the provinces in the south of Russia who speak German; besides Welsh, Irish, English, Norwegians, and a few French. What will be the result of this mixing up of races, time alone can determine. But they all need and must have the gospel. It is a curious providence that brings all these elements together in the New World, that have been so long separated in the Old, and amalgamates them. What shall the new race be called, a hundred years hence, composed of these elements, when they are all fused together into one by intermarriage?

KI-YING.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

An extract from a volume of Essays by Ki-ying, the distinguished though now degraded Chinese statesman, has recently been handed about among the missionaries, having been transcribed by one of them from the only copy of the book that has as yet reached the hands of foreigners. The passage affords a gratifying proof, in addition to others that have recently been given, that men of high station and accomplished scholars among the Chinese have, unknown to foreigners, been inquiring into the peculiar doctrines of Christianity. Not long ago we published an edict in which these doctrines were condemned, but which shewed that the writer was at least partially acquainted with them. The subject has likewise been touched upon, but in a more friendly spirit by the Lieutenant-Governor of Fuh-kien; and now we have Ki-ying testifying that he has "examined the religion practised by the Western men," and found it "all verily good;" and evincing his knowledge of its characteristic doctrines, of incarnation, repentance, and atonement.—*Overland Friend of China, Feb.* 26.

Extract.

Bombay Tract and Book Society.

Extracts from the twenty-second Annual Report.

The Committee of the Bombay Tract and Book Society present their twenty-second Annual Report with feelings of devout gratitude to God for the measure of success which has attended their proceedings during the past year. While seeking to promote the efficiency and usefulness of the Society in years to come, by securing suitable premises for a permanent depository, they have felt compelled by the increasing demands of the times, to extend their ordinary operations to the utmost limit of their ability. In carrying out these measures they have had many fears lest they might involve the Society in pecuniary difficulty and impair its efficiency and usefulness. But while unable to accomplish all that they wished, they rejoice that, through the liberality of friends near and remote, their fears have been in a good degree disappointed. The affairs of the Society are by no means in a discouraging state; never were there spread out before it brighter prospects of usefulness; and never was the call for zeal and liberality on the part of its friends more plain and urgent than at the present hour.

New Publications.—During the year, an English, a Parsi Gujarathi and a Sanskrit Series have been commenced; and 26 new publications have either been printed and added to the Society's lists or are ready for the press. Of these, one is in English, twelve in Marathi, eight in Gujarathi, two in Hindustani, two in Sanskrit, and one in Portuguese. Several of these are large and important works. Others are small, but in their place, suitable and important. What they lack in size will perhaps be fully made up by their increased circulation.

Printing.—Owing to the unexpected and gratifying demand for the Society's publications on the part of the native population, the amount of printing has been more than double that of former years. The Catalogue of works printed shows a total of 74,800; of which 500 are English, 63,300 Marathi, 5,000 Gujarathi, 4,000 Hindusthani and 2,000 Hindi.

Circulation of Tracts and Books.—It is gratifying to report that the plan of putting vernacular tracts and books into circulation by sale, rather than gratuitously, has met with the almost unanimous approval of the friends of the cause in Western India. Its practicability has been fully established. It is now adopted at most of the Mission stations; and the general testimony is that the tracts are in consequence more valued, and are far more likely to prove useful. The price put upon them is small, but sufficient to secure their preservation. And

instead of preventing the circulation of tracts, the fact that a price is asked for them seems rather to awaken a desire to possess and peruse them.

The issues of the past year have been, Marathi 55,816, Gujarathi 5,055, Hindustani 2,763, other languages 3,835 :—total 67,514. This is at least double the usual amount.

COLPORTAGE.—While the number of laborers in Western India is so small, it is only by means of Christian books that the gospel can be made known to the great mass of the population. these can be sent to every village in the land, and thus the whole country, to a certain extent, be brought into contact with Christian truth. Were Missionaries increased an hundred fold it would still be important to scatter Christian books far and wide, but in the absence of the living teacher how much more urgent are the reasons for sending these silent messengers, as if upon the wings of the wind, over the whole country! This important work can be systematically and effectually done only by means of native colporteurs, who may go from village to village bringing the publications of the society within the reach of the whole population. And one great advantage of the plan of putting tracts into circulation by sale, is that it opens the way indefinitely for the employment of this simple agency. Those to whom the work of gratuitous distribution could be safely entrusted are few in number and their agency can be regularly brought to act only on certain localities. Hence, while this system was adhered to, the circulation of tracts was necessarily limited. And there was far less reason to hope that they would be valued and read.

It is gratifying to find that the system of colportage is already in successful operation in a number of places. Several thousands of tracts have in this way been sold during the past year in Bombay and the villages on the adjoining continent. A single individual, the Rev. Mr. Wood of Satara, has with comparatively little trouble and expense, scattered 10,000 tracts in that part of the Dakhan. His colporteurs have extended their visits to Kolápúr, Sángalí, Tásgów, Pandharpúr, &c. besides many smaller villages which missionaries have never visited. And should this system be regularly continued for years to come, none can estimate the influence for good which may in this way be exerted throughout that interesting region. At Junir, Ahmednuggur, and some other places, the colportage system has also been employed with encouraging results. And the Committee are deeply impressed with the conviction that this system should as speedily as possible be extended over the whole of Western India. They believe that in no part of the world are there more conclusive and urgent reasons for systematically pursuing this work. And they would fain hope that the day is not far distant, when, not only in Western India, but from the Indus eastward, and from Cape Comorin to the Himálaya mountains, one comprehensive system of colportage shall be in operation, which shall regularly, at proper intervals, bring the sacred Scriptures and a varied supply of Christian publications to the doors of all the tribes and kindreds of this vast country. The expense of this might easily be met by Christian liberality ; and Christian energy, acting harmoniously through the Tract Societies, in the different parts of the field might easily, in the course of a few years, perfect and sustain the enterprise. A new impulse would in this way be given to the cause of education, readers would be multiplied, light and knowledge would, in greater or less measure, be universally diffused, and with the divine blessing, the day be hastened on when this whole people, freed from the bondage of superstition, shall with one heart bow the knee to Christ. The Committee commend this subject to the prayerful consideration of all those who desire to aid in promoting the highest welfare of the native population.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE FRIENDS OF THE SOCIETY.—The following communications from Friends of the Society in different parts of the country exhibit a remarkable unanimity in regard to the manner in which tract operations in this country should be conducted :—

BOMBAY.

From the Rev. J. M. Mitchell. It seems to me that a new era is commencing in Western India as regards the circulation of books and the influence of the press on the Native mind. Many indications of this fact have recently come under my notice. In particular I may refer to a tour of six weeks' duration which I recently took in company with the Rev. R. W. Hume, via Sátárá, Pandharpúr, Tásgaum, Mirich, Sángalí and Kolapúr. We were especially interested in Pandharpur, where we were present at a great yátrá, or religious gathering. Pandharpur, I may remark, is the greatest place of pilgrimage in the Maráthá country.

Everywhere we found the people ready to purchase books ; and generally much interest in their contents was exhibited. With the assistance of two Native assistants, upwards of 2,000 books were put in circulation. These were not given away gratuitously, but sold.

From the Rev. R. W. Hume. For several years past the the American Mission in Bombay have confined their circulation of vernacular tracts, among the Native population, chiefly *to sales*, at very low prices. And from year to year they have had increasing proof of the practicability and wisdom of this plan. During the year just closed we have sold to Natives 10,658 Christian books, for which about Rs. 400 were received. Nearly or quite as large a number has been sold by our Brethren both at Ahmednuggur and Satara, thus making a total of 30,000 or upwards *sold to Natives* in a single year. This fact we regard as truly encouraging, and, so far as my information extends, it is as yet without a parallel in any part of the heathen world. These publications we feel assured will be carefully preserved and read. And they cannot but exert a wide-spread influence.

We are deeply impressed with the conviction that a great work is to be accomplished in this country through the agency of native colporteurs. This is an employment which opens a wide door of usefulness to the converts. The introduction of this system awakens new hopes of the enlightenment and conversion of the native population. This at present indeed seems to be the only way in which—the truth can be *broadcast* over the whole land. The colporteurs may extend their visits to the most distant villages. And on missionary tours they may relieve the missionary of much annoyance, and enable him to devote his time and strength to his proper calling,—the preaching of the Gospel,—instead of attending to the applications for books on the part perhaps of a clamorous and thankless crowd. And not only is the missionary in this way relieved of a most unpleasant and unprofitable work, but, the colporteurs will put the books into circulation far more judiciously than he, while giving them gratuitously, could possibly do. They demand a practical proof on the part of applicants of an honest desire to profit by the books which they receive. And thus there is a security that what they do is well done. My own experience is that missionary tours are far more satisfactory when the circulation of the books is entrusted to colporteurs, and the missionary thus left free to preach the Gospel.

CONCLUSION.—Twenty three years have passed since the formation of the Bombay Tract and Book Society. These, on the whole, have been years of progress, and the Society may truly say, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. During these years the state of things in Western India has greatly changed ; and the conviction is forced upon us that the operations of this Society require to be conducted henceforth on a very different scale. Education is much more widely diffused. We are brought into more immediate contact with Western nations ; the mind of India is gradually being aroused from the slumber of ages ; steam-boats, rail-roads, and electric telegraphs are springing into existence ; the printing press is already in active operation ; the habits, the modes of thought, the sentiments of the people on all great subjects are beginning to undergo a complete transformation. Things here can no longer remain as they were. We are moving onward with an increased, and an ever increasing velocity. What formerly would have required years for its accomplishment may ere long be achieved in a single day. The halt century on which we have just entered is big with results. And what the character of these results shall be depends, under God, in a very important degree, upon the Church of Christ. Now is the time for her to put forth her plastic hand to mould anew the sentiments and the institutions of this great country.

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand.. 2½ per cent per annum.

On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 „ „

On ditto at 3 „ „ ....4 „ „

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills..... } not exceeding 3 months 7 per ct. per ann.

„ Commercial Bills..... } not exceeding 3 months 10 „ „

„ Loans on Government Notes. } not exceeding 3 months 9 „ „

„ „ Goods, &c..... } not exceeding 3 months 10 „ „

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....				at 1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
„ „	3	„	„	„ 1s. 11½d.	„
„ „	2	„	„	„ 1s. 11d.	„
„ „	1	„	„	„ 1s. 10¾d.	„
„ „	1 day's		„	„ 1s. 10¾d.	„
„ Ireland	1	„	„		
„ Scotland	1	„	„		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....				„ 1s. 10½d.	„

N.B.—The Bank does not draw *at six months' sight* for sums under £50 ; nor for sums under £20, *except at one day's sight*. No Drafts are issued for less than £5 ; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, *by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent *being paid*.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order :—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *Sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th April 1851.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

London	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. Sales.
Document Bill		2s. 0⅜d. Sales.
Bank Rates		Nominal.
Ditto	3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Ditto	2 ditto	2s. 0⅜d.
Ditto	1 ditto	2s. 0⅜d.
Calcutta	60 days' sight	98¼.
Ditto	30 ditto	99.
Ditto	Sight	99¼.
Madras	30 days'	No quotation.
Ditto	Sight	No quotation.
China	60 days'	216 to 217 Nominal.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London	£2. 15s. 0d. to £2. 16s. 3d. Engts.
To Liverpool	£2. 17s. 0d.
To Clyde	£3. 0s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 11¼. per Candy.
To Calcutta Salt	Rs. 275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1000	6 per ct.	13 pm.
Oriental Bank	,,	500	7 do.	18½ Disct.
Commercial Bank	,,	500	7 do.	15 ,,
Agra Bank	,,	500	8 do.	5 ,,
Apollo Press Co	,,	12,500	1,500 p. shr. Rs.	14,000
Colaba ditto	,,	7,000	1,500 do	12,000
Colaba Land Co	,,	10,000	420 do	7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co	,,	500	None 63 dis.	
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	,,	19.1.5.	No quotations.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ₱ Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 111		₱ 100 Siccas
5 ,,	Loan 1825-26	,, 101½		₱ 100 ,,
5 ,,	Loan 1829-30	,, 101½		₱ 100 ,,
5 ,,	Loan 1841-42	,, 1¼	Dis.	₱ 100 Co.'s
4 ,,	Loan 1832-33	,, 85		₹ 100 Siccas
4 ,,	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	,, 83		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10. 8 as. each
Bank of England Notes	,,	10. 4 as. per £
Spanish Dollars	,,	220½ per 100$
German Crowns	,,	212 ,,
Sycee Silver	,,	104⅛ to 104¼ p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	,,	16. 5 as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	,,	15. 14 as. ,,

FREIGHT.

Engagements have been made to Liverpool at £2. 15s. 0d. to £2. 17s. 6d. and to London at £2. 16s. 3d. To China there is but little inquiry for Tonnage.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is inactive for every description of Paper. Remitters holding for more favourable rates.

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1851.

No. 197 of 1851.—Ensign A. G. St. John Mildmay, of the 26th Regiment N. I., and Ensign H. Pitcairn, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, are at their own request permitted to exchange Regiments, each joining as junior of his rank.

No. 198 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made:—

Poona Irregular Horse.

Russaidar Khundey Rao Paul, to be Russaldar, Jemedar Ahmed Ally Khan, to be Naib Russaldar and Kato Duffadar Mungul Khan, to be Jemedar, in succession to Mahomed Gonskhan, pensioned. ... } *Date of Rank.* 3rd March 1851.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1851.

No. 199 of 1851.—The leave of absence to proceed to China on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant H. T. McLean, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 101, dated the 17th February last, is to have effect from the 1st April, to the 1st October 1851, in lieu of the dates therein specified.

No. 200 of 1851.—An Order by Brigadier General Manson C. B. Commanding Scinde Division, dated the 19th ultimo, granting leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, from the 19th March to the 19th April 1851, to Captain Wemyss, Executive Engineer, for the benefit of his health, is confirmed.

No. 201 of 1851.—Second Lieutenant A. G. Nowall, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th April to the 10th August next, to proceed to Ferozepoor on private affairs.

No. 202 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:—

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Ballingall, to be Captain, and Ensign C. J. Prescott, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Milne deceased,... ... ... } *Date of Rank.* 3rd March 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Prescott promoted.

	Rank as Ensign in the	
	Regiment.	*Army.*
William Hicks...	3rd March 1851.	21th Dec. 1849.

No. 203 of 1851.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant W. S. Hatch, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master of Artillery, in Scinde, vice Fuller, appointed to the Command of a Light Field Battery.

24th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Montrion to be Adjutant, vice Ballingall promoted... ... ... } *Date of Appt.* 3rd March 1850.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1851.

No. 204 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules be observed from the 1st May next, in recovering the value of Spirits and Porter issued by the Commissariat Department to European Troops on the march, or on board ships, country craft, or steamers, viz.

1st. When Arrack or Porter is issued from the public stock to soldiers on the march, or on board ships or steamers, the necessary recovery on that account should be made by the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the men, and the amount paid daily, or immediately after the termination of the service to the parties concerned.

2nd. The amount of such recoveries on the march should be paid by the officer or non-Commissioned officer commanding the troops, to the warrant officer or inspector in charge of the commissariat (with the troops), and that on board ship or steamers to the pursers or commanders of the vessels, who should transfer the amount to the Commissariat Department, after the completion of the service.

3rd. In order to enable commanding officers of troops, and pursers or commanders of vessels to effect the recoveries correctly, statements, showing the rates thereof, should be furnished to them by the commissariat officers who may provide arrack or porter for the use of the troops.

4th. Recoveries of the nature in question, from soldiers on board of country boats should be made by the officer on non-commissioned officer in charge of the men, and the amount paid to the Commissariat Department at the port of debarkation.

5th. Whenever it may be found difficult to make recoveries from troops in the manner directed in the 1st and 4th paras. of this Order, the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the troops shall furnish Certificates according to the Form No. 1., to the parties to whom the amount may be payable, so that the necessary recovery can be made without any inconvenience or trouble.

6th. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, that officers applying for passage for their horses, to be rationed from the public stock, should furnish a Certificate to the Quarter Master General's Department, according to the Form No. 2. and unless such a Certificate is attached to the Embarkation Return, no grain or forage will be shipped by the Commissariat Department for their horses.

FORM NO. 1.

This is to certify, that the undermentioned Arrack or Porter has been issued to the Troops under my command, during their march from Panwell to Poona, or their voyage from Bombay to Kurrachee, and I do hereby bind myself to pay into the Treasury of the Commissariat Officer at the amount of stoppages for the same, at the established rates:—

Arrack ..... 20 Gallons,
Porter ..... 1 Hogshead.

(Signed) A. B., Major.
Regiment.

Station and Date.

FORM NO. 2.

I do hereby bind myself to pay into the Treasury of the Commissariat Officer at the amount of stoppage at the established rates, for Rations which may be supplied to the undermentioned horses, proceeding on the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from to or as the case may be.

2 Horses.

(Signed) A. B., Major,
Regiment.

Station and Date.

No. 205 of 1841.—In republishing the following General Order issued by the Government of India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs, that prompt attention be paid by Departments under this Presidency to applications from the Commission therein mentioned for any information or copies of documents which may be required.

No. 182 of 1851,

General Order by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

Fort William, 14th March 1351.

The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General, is pleased to appoint Charles Allen, Esquire, Civil Service, Lieutenant Colonel W. N. Sturt, 44th Regiment Native Infantry, and Major W. Anderson, C. B., Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder, to be a Commission to inquire into and report upon the system pursued in the Bengal Army Commissariat Department.

(Signed) R. WYLLIE, *Major.*
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 106 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India, dated Camp Peshwar, 15th March 1851:—

The strength of the Rum and Spirits supplied from Canteens varying at the several Presidencies, and that issued in Bengal, which is only 10 per cent. under London proof, being found to be injurious to the health

of the Soldier, the Most Noble the Governor General of India, in order to ensure uniformity, and in continuation of G. O. G. G. of the 25th of June last, is pleased to direct, that all Rum or Spirits issued from Canteens at the three Presidencies shall hereafter, in conformity with the practice in Bombay, be 24 per cent. under London Proof.

The Spirits will be kept in the Commissariat Stores, at its present strength. When required by Canteens a responsible person is to be deputed, in whose presence its strength is to be tested, with both the Commissariat and Regimental Hydrometers, and a sufficient quantity of water is to be added, to reduce it to 24 per cent. under London Proof.

It is not intended that the retail price shall be altered, or that the Soldier shall have less pure Spirit for that price, than at present. Enlarged measures, adapted to contain the same quantity of pure Spirit as at present, with the necessary proportion of water to dilute it to the extent mentioned, have been prepared at the Calcutta Mint, and will be issued, through the Military Board, to Corps and Detachments.

(Signed) F. D. ATKINSON, Captain,
Assist. Secy. to the Govt. of India Military Department,
With the Governor General.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1851.

No. 39 of 1851.—Mr. D. Lauchlan, 3rd Assistant Master Attendant, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 7th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1851.

Lieutenant F. Schneider, Adjutant of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps, is allowed leave of absence to visit Mahableshwur on private affairs, from the 10th instant to the 10th proximo, under the Government General Order of the 22nd August 1846, No. 541.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1851.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Outram, C. B., Resident at Baroda, is allowed leave of absence for the period of one month, from the 20th instant, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Captain J. R. Keily, Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor, resumed charge of that appointment, from Captain J. D. Leckie, on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett delivered over charge on the 4th instant, of the Office of Agent for the Right Hon'ble the Governor, at Surat, to Mr. J. H. Pelly, the Senior Civil Servant at that Station.

Captain J. D. Leckie, Superintendent of the Gaekwar Contingent, and Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, is allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, from the 15th instant to the 15th proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1851.

With reference to the Government Notification dated the 9th November 1849, published in the Government Gazette of the 15th idem, Mr. W. A. Goldfinch is specially appointed Acting Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, to enable him to draw his allowances, under Section XXI. of the amended Absentee Regulations, from the date of Mr. Bell's embarkation for Europe up to that on which Mr. Law may assume charge of his appointment.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1851.

Mr. E. P. Down, Second Assistant to the Acting Collector of Poona, has been placed in charge of the Bheemthurry District, in addition to the Poorundhur and Indapoor Talookas already under his charge.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1851.

Mr. George Coles, Collector of Ratnagherry, has been allowed leave of absence for eight days, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Mr. C. J. Davies, 2nd Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, has been allowed a further extension, to the 30th instant, of the leave of absence granted to him, on Medical Certificate, under date the 3rd January last.

Mr. J. M. Davies, Collector of Broach, has been permitted to remain on deputation in the Districts of his Collectorate, until the close of the season.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1851.

Mr. Arthur St. John Richardson, to be Oriental Translator and Deputy Secretary to Government, in charge of the Persian Department, and to be Secretary and Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee at the Presidency.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1851.

Lieutenant A. Elliot, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoit Department, is vested with Magisterial powers in the Provinces of Kandeish and Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1851.

The appointment of Mr. J. Gibbs to act as Assistant Judge of Dharwar, notified under date of the 8th ultimo, is cancelled.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs, for ten days from the 27th ultimo, under Section XI. of the absentee Rules.

Lieutenant T. A. C. Kane, Agent for Bheels in the Western Districts of Kandeish, is allowed an extension to the 24th instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 11th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1851.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie, 2nd Assistant to the Magistrate of Khandeish, is vested with the full penal powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the Superintending Surgeon Poona Division having attached First Hospital Assistant Daniel Essoobjee.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1851.

The Reverend M. J. Boy, Assistant Chaplain at Rajcote, has been allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for one month, from the 21st instant, under the provisions of Section XXV. of the Civil Absentee Regulations.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

4th April.—Ship *Anne Armstrong*, J. Willams Master, from Liverpool 1st November.

" " E. I. Company's Steamer Packet *Acbar* Lieut. J. S. Draper Master from Suez and Aden. Left Suez 20th March, at 4 P. M.; and Aden 27th March, at 3 P. M.—Passengers.—Major Littlewod, Bombay Invalids; Capt. Garnett, H. M. 8th Regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Civil Service; Lieut. G. W. Lands, Indian Navy; Mr. Cass, H. M.'s 10th Hussars; Mr. Billamore, Bombay Army; Mr. Vizard, Bombay Army; Mr. Wretch: Mr. McAuly; Mr. Marchetti; *2nd Class.*—6 Roman Catholic Priests, from Suez; 4 Natives; 2 Native Servants; 1 Sergeant, H. M.'s 78th; 1 Private, H. M.'s 78th; 1 Private, Artillery, Prisoner; 2 Women, H. M.'s 78th; 1 Store Lascar and Wife, Ord. Dept. From Aden.

" " Ship *Patriarch*, J. Miles, Master, from Liverpool 13th November, 1850.

" " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis Master, from Surat yesterday, at 2 45, P. M. Passengers.—Fifty-one Natives, deck.

" " Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Clark Master, from Surat yesterday, at 1 P. M. Passengers.—Several Natives.

" " Ship *Elizabeth*, Main, Master, from Aden 1st of March, 1851.

5th " Brig *Bride*, E. Trombull Master, from Cochin 15th of March. 1851.

" " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka*, E. A. Fisher Master, from Surat yesterday. Passengers.—Brigadier General Robertson; Captain and Mrs. Greger; Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone; E. G. Fawcett, Esq.; Lieutenant Phillips; and thirty five natives.

6th " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Haselwood Master, from Kurrachee 3rd April at 2 30 P. M. Passengers.—Lieutenant Gordon, Bombay Fusiliers; Lieutenant Nunn and Lady, H. M. 83rd Regiment; Lieutenant Smith, 22d Bengal N. I.; J. Corterton, Esq.; Mr. Tickell, I. N.; Mr. Buckmaster.

7th " Ship *Thomas Thompson*, R. W. Twiss Master, from Liverpool 30th November 1850.

" " Ship *Ahmahomady*, P. C. Hodges, Master, from Calcutta 17th February 1851. Passengers.—Muncherjee Dadabhoy, Esq. and Lady and seven servants; eight Banians, and seven deck Passengers.

" " Ship *Beloochee*, A. Miller, Master, from Liverpool 20th November 1850.

" " H. C. S. V. *Atalanta*, Lt. A. Nesbet, Master, from Calcutta 1st March, and Sandhead 3rd March, 1851,

8th " Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts Master, from Bancote. Passengers.—Several Native Gentlemen.

9th " *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, James Clark Master from Bancote. 8th April 1851, Passengers.—Mr. Young, and family; Commodore S. Lushington, Commander-in-Chief, of the I. N.

" " Barque *Tadmor*, A. Bowie, Master from Aden 9th March, 1851.

10th " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, Master, from Surat yesterday at 7.45, A. M. Passengers—Lieutenant Griffith, 17th N. I.; A Gentleman; and one hundred and fifteen Natives deck.

DEPARTURES.

4th April.—Ship *Herculean*, H. Mounsey Master, to Liverpool.

" " Grab *Moidin Bux*, Marcar Tumbee Master, to Mocha, Juda and Aden. Passengers —Ninety-two Pilgrims.

" " Ship *Bombay*, T. Flamank, Master, to London. Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Glassgow, and three children, with one servant, Mr. Bazett and servant, Mr. Marshall, 10th Hussars, two children of Dr. Durham, Dr. Hitchell, and Mr. Robson, for Calcutta.

5th " Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis Master, to Surat. Passengers. Several natives.

" " B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Surat*, B. J. Church Master, to Surat and Gogo. Passengers —Captain and Mrs. Compton; Miss Eastwick; Captain and Mrs. Malet; and seventy six natives.

" " E. I. Comany's Sloop of War *Clive*, A. McDonald Master, to Persian Gulf.

6th " Steamer *Sir J. R. Cornac*, J. M. Beyts Master, to Bancote. Passengers.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knight; Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq.; and followers.

" " Ship *Allwal*, J. Anderson Master, to Liverpool.

" " Ship *Orliana*, H. Evans Master, to Liverpool.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, on the 29th March, Captain H. W. Evans, 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to Caroline Leonora, daughter of the late John Penrice, Esquire, of Witton House, Norfolk, and formerly Captain in 15th Hussars.

BIRTHS.—On the 19th March, on board the Ship *Emile of London*, the lady of Wm. Wilson, Esq., Commander, of a son.

At Ootacamund, on the 29th March, the wife of Capt. S. V. W. Hart, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., of a son.

At Girgaum, on Tuesday, the 14th April, the wife of Mr. B. F. De Monte, of a daughter.

At Aurungabad, on the morning of the 1st April, the lady of Captain S. G. G. Orr, Nizam's Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Marol, on the morning of the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. Louis M. De Souza, Clerk, American Mission Press, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Colaba on the 4th instant, Mrs. H. G. Alder, aged 20 years.

On the 25th February, at Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabath Glegg, wife of James Burnes Esq. This esteemed lady was the mother of Sir Alexander and Charles Burnes, who fell at Cabul in 1841.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
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OVERLAND MAIL, *Vid Marseilles* It is hereby notified for general information, that the regular Monthly Mail, *vid* Marseilles, will be closed on THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open until 5 P. M., on the usual terms.

Letters for the United Kingdom *via* Marseilles cannot be prepaid.

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
19th March 1851.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine Ship "BOLTON" 541 Tons Register, J. H. YOUNG, Commander. Having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged she will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 27th March, 1851.

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SUPPLIES of the above, in Wood, of last October's Brew, shortly expected. Orders registered by

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay 8th April, 1851.

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Splendid Coloured Lithographs of the Building for the Great Exhibition—25 by 13 inches.....Rs. 7 0 0
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A First rate Guitar by Panorma, London, a very superior one made to order for India and cost Rs. 180... ... ... Rs. 85 0 0
An oil colour box, with a box of extra colours by Reeves... ... 25 0 0
A 4 inch Cart iron turning Lathe..... 150 0 0

ALSO THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

A Bagatelle Table 8 feet long Rs..... ... . 80 0 0
A pair of Officers Wings, (Grenadiers) have hardly been used, and cost £12 12 0 from Buckmaster..... .... „ 60 0 0
Elegant flower Vases, per pair „ 10 8 0
Do... ...Do... ...Do..... „ 4 0 0

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BOOSEY'S CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS. — ANDREW DUNLOP, *No.* 21, *Rampart Row, Bombay,* having been appointed Agent for the Bombay Presidency for these celebrated Instruments, has much pleasure in intimating, that it is the intention of Messrs T. BOOSEY AND Co., the London Agents of Mr. Boosey, to keep up a stock of them in Bombay, in order that their numerous Patrons may be saved the delay consequent on ordering them as heretofore from England, and as Mr. DUNLOP intends to supply the Instruments at the English Price, with the Freight, Insurance, and other charges merely added, Messrs. BOOSEY and Co. trust that the arrangement will afford entire satisfaction to their friends in India.

The first shipment of these Instruments is now on the way—it consists principally of Clarionets, Cornets and Trumpets, and other instruments are also about being shipped.—A. D. will be glad to register orders for any of these Instruments, and forward them immediately on arrival.

The following are the prices of these Instruments: the charges &c. to Bombay A. D. calculates will not be above 18 to 20 per cent.

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Clarionet in B flat, C or E flat, of Box-wood, with 13 brass keys, and latest improvements	£5 15 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, of Ebony or Cocoa-wood, with German-silver keys and latest improvements	6 16 6
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Picolo in D, Eflat or F, ditto	1 10 0
Flute ditto, of Ebony or Cocoa-wood and German-silver keys, &c	5 5 0
Piccolo, ditto ditto	2 10 0
Oboe, of Box-wood, with brass keys and last improvement....	6 6 0
Ditto of Ebony or Cocoa-wood with German-silver keys and ditto	8 8 0
Cornet a Piston, with valves, &c. &c	7 7 0
Valve Trumpet, with three valves	7 7 0
Plain Cavalry Trumpet	2 2 0
Field Bugle	2 2 0
French Horn with crooks, from B alto to B basso	8 8 0
Ditto ditto, with three valves, &c. &c. &c	12 12 0
Althorn or Clavicord in B, with 3 valves	10 10 0
Ditto in E flat, with ditto	10 10 0
Alto Trombone in F or E flat..	5 5 0
Tenor ditto in C or B flat	6 6 0
Bass ditto in G or F	7 7 0
Alto Trombone in E flat or F, with 3 valves	8 8 0
Tenor ditto in C or B, with do..	9 9 0
Bass ditto in F or G, with do....	10 10 0
Cornetto Soprano in E flat, for Brass band	7 7 0
Ditto Tenore in D flat, for do..	7 7 0
Basson with 12 Brass or German-silver keys, &c. &c	12 12 0
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ANDREW DUNLOP.

No. 21 *Rampart Row.*

Bombay, 13th March 1851.

MR. DUNLOP begs to acknowledge with best thanks the following sums received on account of *Guardian*,—since 28th March 1851.

Mar. 28.	W. Surtees Esq. Rs.	15 0 0
„	Lieut. Brett...	4 8 0
29	Revd. D. O. Allen... ...	15 0 0
31	Dr. Miller.....	15 0 0
„	Cap. W. B. Salmon...	15 0 0
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„	Capt. Mylne...	15 0 0
„	Capt. Hebbert Poona ...	15 0 0
8	Lieut. Robinson I. N....	15 0 0

DONATIONS.

Capt. Shortrede...	100 0 0
Revd. Dr. Stevenson	50 0 0

Bombay 10th April.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND BOOK OF DIRECTION FOR 1851. Price Rupees FIVE. For sale at the Bombay Gazette Office and Agency; also at KURRACHEE, by Messrs. Chamberlain and Co. and at POONA, by Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jemsetjee, Sudder Bazar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Almanac and Book of direction" for the current year, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is in a style of getting up vastly superior to anything of the kind which has issued from the offices of the Calcutta publishers.—*Calcutta Citizen, Feb.* 5.

We can assure the proprietor that he has well fulfilled his promise to issue the book with "many improvements." — *Calcutta Eastern Star, Feb.* 15.

We have to acknowledge our thanks to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a beautiful volume of 600 pages with the above title. The clear type, the excellent arrangement, its useful contents and elegant binding do great credit to the parties concerned in the publication, and indicate that the publication of Books at the Bombay Presidency has reached a high degree of perfection.—*Colombo Examiner, Jan.* 18.

We must acknowledge with thanks to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* the receipt of a Bombay Almanac for 1851, one of the most beautiful works of the kind we have ever seen. —*Ceylon Times, Jan.* 16.

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